BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

ORDERS

OF THE

GOVERNMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.

FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Allahabad:

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

1866.

GOVERNMENT 1866 N.W.P.

CONTENTS.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1865.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPT.

Subject.	*Date.*	*Page.*
All Cantonment Joint Magistrates and Officiating Cantonment Joint Magistrates in the North-Western Provinces, invested with the full powers of a Magistrate, under Section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, to be styled in future Cantonment Magistrates, instead of Cantonment Joint Magistrates. Cantonment Magistrates when qualified and so desirous, to be admitted to the Civil Staff, ...	11th February, 1865. 9th June, 1865.	1
Circular instructions issued to Commissioners of Divisions, with a view to prevent the possibility of double payment being made for the destruction of Wild Animals on the border district of the Upper and Lower Provinces, ...	3rd February, 1865.	*ib.*
Entertainment by Magistrates of a Special Servant for carrying out the provisions of Act VI. of 1864 (an Act to authorize the punishment of flogging in certain cases), disallowed, and the duty directed to be delegated to some Chuprassee or Khulassee on the regular Establishment, ...	2nd March, 1865.	*ib.*
Medical Officers in charge of Civil duties required to keep up *post mortem* or other Examination, ...	8th April, 1865. 6th May, 1865.	*ib.*
Substitution of whipping as a punishment in lieu of imprisonment in public Jails, in cases where juvenile offenders are tried and convicted, with the view of guarding them from the contagion of more obdurate depravity, ...	9th August, 1865.	2
Superintendent of a Jail bound to obey the requisition of a Magistrate for the production in his Court of a prisoner under sentence, either to give evidence or to answer a criminal charge, ...	27th October, 1865.	3
Nature of cases specified in which suspected articles are to be sent to the Chemical Examiner to Government for analysis, ...	3rd November, 1865.	4
Grant of discretionary power to Sessions Judges to sanction special remuneration to Government Pleaders in cases of an unusually intricate and laborious character, ...	4th December, 1865.	6

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1865.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

CIRCULAR No. 11A.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to* ALL COMMISSIONERS.—*Dated Allahabad, the* 11*th April*, 1865.

SIR,—I am directed to request that you will call the attention of Cantonment Magistrates within your Division to the accompanying Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department; and with reference thereto inform them that when qualified they may, if they wish to be brought on the Civil Staff, submit the necessary application to Government.

No. 3473.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated 30*th November*, 1864.

No. 3237, dated Simla, 5th October, 1864.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Dept.

Read an Office Memorandum from the Financial Department, No. 1727, dated the 5th ultimo, transferring for consideration the papers noted below, relating to the allowances to be given to Cantonment Joint Magistrates, with reference to the addition to their duties caused by the passing of Act XXII. of 1864 :—

From the Bombay Government, No. 4481, dated, 31st December, 1860.
To ditto ditto, No. 1467, dated 5th February, 1861.
From the Home Department, No. 228, dated 26th January, 1861.
From the Military Department, No. 13, dated 12th March, 1861.
To the Military Finance Department, No. 2965, dated 21st March, 1861.
From ditto ditto, No. 812A, dated 17th September, 1861.
From the Madras Government, No. 473, dated 20th March, 1862.
From the Military Department, No. 32, dated 2nd May, 1862.
To the Committee of Secretaries, No. 3353, dated 19th May, 1862.
From ditto ditto, dated 2nd July, 1862.
From the Military Department, No. 41, dated 9th August, 1862.
From ditto ditto, No. 1233, dated 30th October, 1862.
From ditto ditto, No. 122, dated 24th September, 1863.
From ditto ditto, No. 9, dated 10th December, 1863.
Resolution, Financial Department, No. 378, dated 21st January, 1864.
To the Secretary, Committee of Secretaries, No. 1849 dated 23rd August, 1862.
From the Government of Bombay, No. 2531, dated 26th February, 1864.
To the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, Bombay, No. 1646, dated 24th March, 1864.

RESOLUTION.—The information before the Governor-General in Council, regarding the number and the allowances of Cantonment Magistrates throughout India (except-

ing Madras, Mysore, and the two Berars, from which reports should be called for,) is now sufficiently complete for the formation of a judgment on the above question.

From a statement compiled in the Home Office, it appears that, excluding the Provinces above-named, 38 Officers are employed as Magistrates and Superintendents of Abkaree and Bazaars in as many Cantonments, on staff salaries of Rs. 300 each,* their total allowance being made up by their Military pay to an aggregate of Rs. 30,204-2-0. Besides this, two Judge Advocates in Bombay are also *ex-officio* Cantonment Magistrates—an arrangement which it seems undesirable to maintain.

* Rs. 150 *plus* 64 *plus* 86.
" 150, as Cantonment Magistrates.
" 86, as Superintendent of Abkaree.
" 64, as Superintendent of Bazaars.

The Committee of Secretaries in their Report, dated 2nd July, 1862, proposed that staff salaries should be given in three grades, *viz.*, Rs. 200, 300, and 400, which arrangement, supposing the number in each grade to be equal, would give exactly the present financial result—reducing the pay of the lower, and increasing that of the higher grades.

Hitherto no regular system of selection having been in practice, the Officers appointed have been usually senior Officers of the old Indian Army, possessing possibly some slight aptitude for Civil work, though this was always matter of uncertainty, their qualifications in this respect being subjected to no test,

The Governor-General in Council considers it expedient that Cantonment Magistrates should still be Officers of some Military experience and standing, as they have to come much in contact with, and to carry out the wishes of, Military authorities on many important and delicate points. But since the passing of Act XXII. of 1864, it is more than ever requisite that Officers in the position of Cantonment Magistrates should possess considerable aptitude for, and experience in Civil duties; and in this view it seems essential, that they should be in some measure prepared for the discharge of such duties before entering upon them.

This object, the Governor-General in Council believes, will best be secured by ruling that Cantonment Magistrates shall pass the examination prescribed for Officers entering the Staff Corps through the Civil Department, and that they shall be considered as Officers in ordinary Civil employment liable to the departmental examinations prescribed for Civil Officers, and eligible for general promotion in the Civil Department.

As regards the Punjab, Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Burmah, the office of Cantonment Magistrate should be regarded as belonging to the general Civil Administration, and Officers holding it should be considered as having a claim to future advancement in the Province, according to merit in common with their fellow-servants in it. The same rule should be applied also, as far as possible, to Cantonment Magistrates in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, who should be considered eligible for employment in the Non-Regulation Districts of those Lieutenant-Governorships, in the Civil Administration of which Military Officers are mainly or exclusively employed.

It is not intended, however, that this arrangement shall take immediate or general effect with respect to Officers who are already Cantonment Magistrates, only such of the present Cantonment Magistrates shall be hereafter brought into the general Civil staff of a Province as may be specially selected by the Local Government after full consideration, subject to all the examinations above prescribed, and to the approval and confirmation of the Supreme Government. All other present incumbents will remain in every respect in their existing status, both as to salary and as to promotion.

As future vacancies occur in the office of Cantonment Magistrate in any Province, the selection to the vacant appointment, if it be at a second class station, should be made by the Lieutenant-Governor, or the Chief Commissioner, from among the Junior

Military Officers already in Civil employment, either in the Province in which the vacancy occurs, or in any other Province. If the vacancy is at a first class station, a Cantonment Magistrate of the second class should ordinarily be transferred to it.

To facilitate the interchange of Cantonment Magistrates with Military Officers in general Civil employment, it is desirable that Cantonment Magistrates should draw consolidated salaries, and the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that they should be divided into two grades,—one on Rs. 1,000 per mensem, for the more important stations; and the other on Rs. 700 for smaller stations. This scale seems best adapted to the wide difference which exists between large and small Cantonments, and offers a decided step of promotion, which ought always to be made on a consideration of the merits of the several Officers in the lower grade, in whatever Province they may be employed.

The following shall be the stations of the first class in the Bengal Presidency :—

Peshawur.	Allahabad.
Rawulpindee.	Lucknow.
Meean Meer.	Benares.
Umballa.	Barrackpore
Meerut.	Gwalior.
Agra.	Kamptee.

NOTIFICATION No. 214A.—*Judicial (Criminal) Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 9th June,* 1864.

WITH reference to the provisions of Section III., Act XXII. of 1864, it is hereby notified that all Cantonment Joint Magistrates and Officiating Cantonment Joint Magistrates in the North-Western Provinces, are invested with the full powers of a Magistrate under Section 23 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, within the limits of their respective Military Cantonments, and shall in future be styled Cantonment Magistrates, instead of Cantonment Joint Magistrates.

CIRCULAR No. 9.—*From* SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to the* COMMISSIONER OF DIVISIONS.—*Dated Allahabad, the 3rd February,* 1865.

SIR,—With a view to the prevention of fraud in the matter of rewards for the destruction of wild animals, I am directed to request that you will instruct the District Officers of your Division to see that the skulls of animals, which may be brought in for reward, be broken up before the reward authorized for their destruction is paid.

CIRCULAR No. 17A.—*From* SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to* COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.—*Dated Allahabad, the 2nd March,* 1865.

SIR,—It having been brought to the notice of Government that since the introduction of Act VI. of 1864, "to authorize the punishment of whipping in certain cases," several Magistrates have charged in their Contingent Bills for a special servant entertained on this account, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to request you to inform the Magistrates in your Division that some chuprassee or callassees on the regular Estabishment should be employed to inflict the punishment, and that no extra charge should be incurred.

No. 490.—*From* REGISTER NIZAMUT ADAWLUT, *North-Western Provinces, Agra, to* SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces.—Dated Agra, the 8th April,* 1865.

SIR,—I am directed to submit, for the consideration and orders of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying Extract from the Criminal Adminis-

tration Report for 1864, of the Judge of Mynpoory, suggesting that all Medical Officers in charge of Civil duties, be authoritatively required to keep, up a case-book or record of *post mortem* and other examinations.

2. The Court consider the suggestion to be a good one and worthy of adoption. The form of register and the manner of keeping it, might be prescribed by the head of the Medical Department.

No. 338A.—*From* SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to* OFFICIATING REGISTER TO THE COURT OF NIZAMUT ADAWLUT, *North Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 6th May,* 1865.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your office letter No. 490, dated the 8th ultimo, with which the Court submit a suggestion of the Judge of Mynpoory, that Medical Officers in charge of Civil duties be required to keep up a record of *post mortem* or other examinations.

2. In reply I am desired by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to observe that existing orders on the subject would seem sufficient if only acted up to. In the cases quoted by the Judge of Mynpoory they evidently were not. As regards a case-book, Medical Officers must keep copies of certificates of examination; and these, if entered in a book, are all that can be needed.

3. A copy of the correspondence will be sent to the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces, who will be requested to instruct all Police Officers to be careful to obtain full reports of *post mortem* examinations, as directed in Circular No. 19, dated 16th August, 1861, and to assure themselves that Medical Officers are acquainted with the orders on that subject, and the reasons of them when they undertake such examinations.

4. Copy of the correspondence and of Circular No. 19, dated 16th August, 1861, will also be sent to the Principal Inspector-General, Medical Department, with the request that he will issue any subsidiary instructions which may seem necessary to Medical Officers in Civil employ.

No. 340A.—*From* OFFICIATING JUNIOR SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to the* PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR-GENERAL, *Medical Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 6th May,* 1865.

SIR,—In forwarding to you a copy of the correspondence noted in the margin, regarding a suggestion made by the Judge of Mynpoory that Medical Officers in charge of Civil duties be required to keep up a record of *post mortem* or other examinations, I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to issue any subsidiary instructions which may seem necessary to Medical Officers in civil employ.

Circular No. 19, dated 16th August, 1861.
* From Register, Nizamut Adawlut, North-Western Provinces, No. 490, dated 8th April, 1865, and E. E.
To ditto of this date, No. 338A.

CIRCULAR No. 44A.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces,* TO ALL MAGISTRATES .—*Dated Nynee Tal, the 9th August,* 1865.

SIR,—The Lieutenant-Governor has observed, from the Jail statistics for 1864, that the large number of 1,325 boys, of the age of 15 years and under, and 6,497 from 16 to 20 years of age, were imprisoned in the Jails of these Provinces during the year 1864. His Honor has also remarked that out of 311 boys imprisoned in the Central Jails during the year, no less than 93 were sentenced to periods of imprisonment not exceeding one month.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor considers it of great importance that juvenile criminals should be preserved from the moral contamination which must result from their confinement in Jail, surrounded as they must be by older and perhaps hardened offenders. I am therefore directed to call your attention to the provisions of Section V., Act VI. of 1864, and to request that in the cases of male juvenile offenders, whipping may be resorted to in preference to other punishment, except when for special reasons, such as the health of the criminal or the peculiar nature of the crime, it may be considered inappropriate.

No. 760A.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to the* INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, *North-Western Provinces.—Dated Allahabad, the 27th of October,* 1865.

SIR,—With reference to the accompanying copy of a letter from the Officiating Register to the Court of Nizamut Adawlut, No. 1329, dated 9th instant, I am directed to request that you will instruct all Officers in charge of Jails to obey the requisitions that may be received from Criminal Courts for the appearance of prisoners under sentence either to give evidence or to answer a criminal accusation.

2. Any special reason which may in the opinion of the Jail Superintendent render delay in complying with the requisition advisable, should at once be represented to the Court that issued it. If there is no such reason, or if the objection made is overruled, the prisoner should forthwith be sent.

3. I am to add that the circumstances justified the delay of the Superintendent of the Agra Jail, in complying with the requisition of the Magistrate of Mynpoory in the instance referred to.

No. 1329.—*From* OFFICIATING REGISTER TO THE COURT OF NIZAMUT ADAWLUT, *North-Western Provinces, Agra, to* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Allahabad.—Dated Agra, the 9th October,* 1865.

SIR,—I am directed to ask for an authoritative ruling by Government on a question which has arisen as to the obligation upon the Superintendent of a Jail to obey a requisition addressed to him by a Magistrate for the appearance in the Magistrate's Court of a prisoner under the Superintendent's charge, either to give evidence or to answer a criminal accusation.

2. Recently one Jowala, at the time undergoing sentence of imprisonment in the Agra Jail, was required by the Assistant Magistrate of Mynpoory to be examined on a charge of "buying or selling a minor for purposes of prostitution," in a case which the Assistant Magistrate was preparing for committal to the Session's Court. It so happened that Jowala's sentence, which was a short one, was about to expire, and the Superintendent, therefore, instead of sending the man at once, replied that he would be sent after his release. Eventually, owing to some misconception that the prisoner was required as a witness, not as accused, he was released by the Assistant Magistrate of Agra on his personal recognizance to present himself in the Assistant Magistrate's Court at Mynpoory.

Note.—Upon this point the Court have ordered separate inquiry.

3. The Superintendent of the Jail, on being asked for an explanation, replied as follows:—"As I understand my duty, it is for me when a prisoner is sentenced for a "term, no matter how long or short, and is sent to the Jail under my charge, to see that "that sentence is carried out, and that no deviation from that sentence, nor transfer "of that prisoner can take place until that sentence be carried out, and that nothing

"but either the orders of the Sudder Court or of Government in the former case, and "your sanction (that of the Inspector-General of Prisons), or a direct order from Gov-"ernment in the latter case, can alter it."

4. Now in the particular case which has occasioned this reference, inasmuch as no rule, so far as the Court are aware, has been laid down on the subject, and inasmuch as the prisoner's sentence was about to expire, and it was obviously undesirable that the remainder should be spent in a journey to Mynpoory, the Court do not hold Dr. Moir to have been at all to blame. But they object to the general doctrine laid down in the remarks just quoted, and they think it right that it should be authoritatively corrected.

5. As a general principle it must be held that all rules of Jail discipline should give way before the paramount consideration of securing a proper administration of Criminal Justice, and of ensuring as far as possible certainty and despatch in Judicial investigation. Now it is easy to suppose cases in which delay on the part of Jail Authorities, to deliver a prisoner for the purpose of giving evidence or of standing his trial, might lead to serious inconvenience or even a failure of justice. And under any circumstances, the responsibility for demanding the presence of a prisoner undergoing sentence should rest with the Magistrate or Judge issuing the demand, and not with the Jail Superintendent.

6. The Court therefore are of opinion that all Officers in charge of Jails should be instructed to obey ordinarily without question, all requisitions issued by a Criminal Court demanding the appearance of a prisoner undergoing sentence, either for the purpose of giving evidence, or of answering a criminal charge. In case of any special reason existing, which in the opinion of the Jail Superintendent renders delay advisable, such as the approaching expiry of the sentence or other valid cause, the Superintendent should be at liberty to make a representation to the Criminal Court, but if the Criminal Court, after considering the representation, insist upon the appearance of the prisoner, he should at once be sent.

CIRCULAR No. 63A.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT *North-Western Provinces, to* ALL CIVIL SURGEONS.—*Dated Allahabad, the 3rd November*, 1865.

SIR,—From references recently made to Government, it appears that substances are still sent to the Chemical Examiner for analysis when there is neither a reasonable suspicion that poison has been used, nor anything in the *post mortem* examination of the bodies leading to such a supposition.

2. I am therefore directed to forward for guidance a copy of a letter* from the Principal Inspector-General Medical Department, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, on the subject of sending suspected articles for analysis, and to request that attentive consideration be given to the views therein expressed, which have the entire concurrence of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

* No. 474, dated 15th September, 1865.

3. I am at the same time to observe that the duty of directing a reference to be made to the Chemical Examiner, and of requiring that Officer to make a report which shall be admissible as evidence under Section 370 of the Criminal Procedure Code, is one which lies solely within the province of the Magistrate conducting the inquiry, for which information of the character of the suspected substance is required. When the Civil Surgeon has completed his examination and sent in his report, it is for the Magistrate, if he find further examination necessary, and acting under the advice of the Medical Officer, to call upon the Chemical Examiner to analyse and report on the character of the suspected articles, furnishing him at the same time with a copy of the

Civil Surgeon's report, and all other information available from the evidence taken in the case.

4. The duty of preparing and despatching the subjects sent for analysis will, as hitherto, devolve on the Medical Officer. In discharging it, you are requested to pay careful attention to the directions detailed below, which were issued in the Lower Provinces with the approval of the Government of India. The cost of preparation and packing will be charged in the Magistrate's Contingent bill.

"The suspected substance should be, when practicable, enclosed in a glass bottle "fitted with a sound cork, or in a well stoppered jar; and the Medical Officer who "makes the *post mortem* examination, should see the cork tied down, and seal it with "his own seal. An impression of the seal should be sent to the Chemical Examiner in "the letter reporting the despatch of the parcel. It is desirable, especially in the hot "season, that matters liable to decomposition should be put up in spirit. The bottle "should be enclosed in a thick layer of raw cotton and tightly packed into a tin case "or box; the box itself should be carefully taped and sealed. Every bottle or packet "should be carefully labelled, and the Officer who despatches it should write across the "label (adding his signature) the nature of the contents, and the number and date of "the letter reporting its despatch.

"This letter, signed by the Officer who has signed the label, and containing the "impression of the seal as above directed, should always be sent separate from the "parcel containing the suspected substances, and it should contain, for the information "and guidance of the Chemical Examiner, the fullest possible details regarding symp-"toms and *post mortem* appearances."

No. 474.—*From the* PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR-GENERAL, *Medical Department*, TO THE SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.—*Dated Fort William, the* 15*th September*, 1865.

SIR,—In reply to your office letter No. 4818 of the 9th ultimo, I have the honor to state, for the information of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, that no strict official orders appear to have been issued as to the examination of subjects sent to Calcutta for analysis; but Dr. Macnamara informs me that he has a letter, dated the 11th August, 1843, from the Register of the Nizamut Adawlut to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, which contains this sentence:—"With adver-"tence to the great, and in many instances unnecessary trouble to the Chemical Exa-"miner, the Court consider that Magistrates might advantageously be directed to "limit their reference to that officer to cases of urgent necessity, and in which the "local Medical Officer cannot afford the information required." In reply, the Government of Bengal approves of the proposition of the Court to issue a Circular to the Magisterial authorities for limiting their references to the Chemical Examiner to cases of urgent necessity in which the local Medical Officers cannot supply the requisite information.

2. I am of opinion that if a Magistrate presses it, the Chemical Examiner should examine any suspected substance; but Magistrates, or rather Medical Officers, should be enjoined not to send subjects for analysis unless they have some really good reason for doing so, something more than mere "inability from a *post mortem* examination to explain the cause of death of a person found dead," or "compatibility of the *post mortem* appearances" in such a case "with death by poison."

3. I believe that subjects are very often sent to Chemical Examiners "without any fair show of reason," and simply through laziness, or desire to put some of the responsibility of accounting for the death on other shoulders; some Civil Surgeons

are in the habit of sending cases for analysis because they "cannot account for death," or because "the *post mortem* appearances are compatible with death by poison."

4. I believe that a case is very rarely met with in which, unless there was pretty clear evidence of poisoning, Civil Surgeons could not decide to the satisfaction of the Magistrate that it was unnecessary or useless to refer the case for Chemical analysis. In some cases a reference might be made back to the Magistrate.

5. I do not think that subjects should be sent to the Chemical Examiner unless there is strong ground for suspicion of poisoning, either from the history of the case or from the *post mortem* appearances.

6. If Magistrates, much more if Police Officers, are to be constantly sending cases for analysis, even where the Civil Surgeon does not deem such a step requisite, endless trouble will without reason be caused to Examiners, entailing much expense to Government, and necessarily great delay in the administration of justice.

No. 885A.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to* REGISTER TO THE COURT OF NIZAMUT ADAWLUT, *North-Western Provinces, Agra, Dated Camp Banda, the 4th December,* 1865.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1553, dated the 22nd ultimo, having reference to special remuneration to Government Pleaders in cases of peculiar difficulty.

2nd. In reply I am desired to state that, under the circumstances stated, the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor authorizes Sessions Judges to sanction special remuneration in cases of peculiar difficulty, or which entail extraordinary labour, it being understood that the Court will take proper measures to guard against any extravagant use of this discretionary power.

CONTENTS.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1865.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Subject.	*Date.*	*Page.*
Resolution recorded by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on the question of Permanent Settlement in relation to Canal Irrigation, as discussed with the Board, and with certain Revenue Officers and Officers in the Engineer Department, ...	30th June, 1865, ...	1
Circular instructions to heads of Departments interdicting a re-distribution of salaries, even when no increase of expenditure is thereby incurred, without the pre-obtained sanction of Government, ...	Ditto, ...	5
Revised Rules of Procedure in regard to the sale and purchase of Waste Lands in the North-Western Provinces, prepared by the Board and approved and notified by Government, ...	2nd May, 1865, ...	*ib.*
Corrections suggested by the Board in the above Rules, approved and notified, ...	22nd August, 1865,	10

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1865.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

RESOLUTION No. 645A. OF 1865.

Revenue Department, North-Western Provinces, dated Nynee Tal, the 30th of June, 1865.

READ the following papers on the question of Permanent Settlement in relation to Canal Irrigation :—

Vide Volume of Proceedings for September, 1864, pages 1 to 50.

- Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 543, dated 8th June, 1864.
- Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 544, dated 8th June, 1864.
- Letter to Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, No. 698A., dated 17th June, 1864.
- Circular issued by the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, to Officers engaged on the revision of Land Revenue Settlements.
- Letter to Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, No. 821A., dated 19th July, 1864.

Vide Volume of Proceedings, Public Works Department, for January, 1865, pages 34 to 68.

- Letter from Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, No. 688, dated 24th September, 1864.
- Letter from Collector of Moozuffernuggur, No. 51, dated 3rd December, 1864.
- Letter from Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, No. 774, dated 27th November, 1864, and enclosure.
- Letter from Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, No. 773, dated 27th October, 1864, and enclosures.
- Memo. by the Commissioner of the Meerut Division.
- Letter from Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, No. 4186, dated 16th November, 1864, with enclosure.
- Letter from Officiating Engineer, Irrigation Works, No. 2683, dated 15th October, 1864, and enclosure, with Note by Colonel Morton.
- Letter from Officiating Executive Engineer, Boolundshuhur Branch, Ganges Canal, No. 119, dated 16th October, 1864.

Vide Volume of Proceedings, Public Works Department, for January, 1865, pages 34 to 68.

Memo. by the Executive Engineer, Futtehgurh Branch, Ganges Canal, dated 26th October, 1864.

Letter from Officiating Executive Engineer, Cawnpore Terminal Division, Ganges Canal, No. 124, dated 28th October, 1864.

Memo. by the Executive Engineer, Allygurh Division, Ganges Canal, No. 352, dated 28th October, 1864.

Letter from Officiating Secretary to this Government in the Public Works Department, No. 1A., dated 2nd January, 1865, to the address of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Answers to Questions by Messrs. W. A. Forbes and C. H. E. Crosthwaite, dated 14th January, 1865.

Note by Mr. R. Money, dated 14th January, 1865.
Ditto by Mr. H. D. Robertson.
Answers to questions by Mr. A. Shakespear.
Ditto ditto, by Mr. S. N. Martin, dated 14th January, 1865.
Note by ditto, dated 10th January, 1865.
Note by ditto, dated 13th January, 1865, with two statements.
Answers to questions by Mr. A. O. Hume, dated 21st January, 1865.
Memo. by Mr. R. G. Currie, dated 20th January, 1865.
Note by Mr. S. N. Martin, on the above.
Answers to questions by Mr. H. Le. Poer Wynne.
Letter from the Collector of Etawah, No. 16, dated 9th January, 1865.

Letter from the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 101, dated 15th February, 1865.

Minute by Mr. R. Money, Member, Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 13th February, 1865.

Replies to questions by ditto, dated 14th January, 1865.

Minute by Mr. A. Shakespear, Officiating Member, Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 14th February, 1865.

Replies to questions by ditto.
Letter to Secretary, Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 200A., dated 7th March, 1865.

Letter from Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, No. 212, dated 5th April, 1865.

Note on Moozuffernuggur Settlement by Mr. R. Money, Member, Sudder Board of Revenue, dated 25th March, 1865.

Detailed Notes made by ditto, dated 16th March, 1865.
Note by Mr. A. Colvin, dated 10th May, 1865.

Note by the Hon'ble William Muir, on the mode of assessing lands irrigated by Canals, dated 10th May, 1865.

REMARKS BY THE HON'BLE THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The important question of the best method of assessing Estates for the Permanent Settlement in districts subject to irrigation from canals has been under discussion for some time past.

1*st*.—Assumed uncertainty in the supply of canal water, and consequent risk to the permanency of a settlement, having for its basis assets dependent upon that supply,

have led the majority of the Settlement Staff, as well as other experienced officers in these Provinces, to question the propriety of a permanent assessment in any way dependent upon canal irrigation, and to propose a variety of schemes, by which the ordinary profits of the land, and those more immediately due to the action of the canals, might be made separately to contribute their respective quotas of revenue to the State, in such a manner that, while the assessment of the one was fixed in perpetuity, that of the other should be subject to periodical variation.

2nd.—Considerable doubts and difference of opinion existing on the subject, the continuance of which was likely to prove mischievous, a conference of officers was assembled at Agra in January last, with the view of promoting free discussion, and of obtaining a full expression of individual opinion upon all points involved in the general question at issue.

3rd.—The results arrived at this conference were submitted to Government with the Board's letter, dated 15th February last, but previous to recording any final opinion upon the subject, the Senior Member of the Board was requested personally to test the assessments in the Moozuffernuggur and Boolundshuhur Districts, which had been made by Messrs. Martin and Currie, who respectively represented the opposite parties in this discussion.

4th.—On receipt of Mr. Money's report, which does not affect the principles at issue, though it evidences the effects of these discussions on the practical working of the settlements, the entire collection of papers was forwarded to Mr. Muir, whose excellent and comprehensive note, with its annexure by Mr. A. Colvin, was received in the early part of this month.

5th.—The subject has been so thoroughly discussed in these papers, that little remains to be said beyond stating the conclusions at which the Lieutenant-Governor has arrived, and after the most careful consideration of all that has been urged on either side of the question, His Honor has no hesitation in recording his opinion in favor of adherence to the system hitherto in force.

6th.—The Lieutenant-Governor admits the importance of an entire separation, between Canal assets and Land Revenue, and of eliminating from the permanent settlement every element of uncertainty, so far as that may be practicable consistently with a due regard to the public interests; and had the proposals of the opponents of the present system been unobjectionable on other grounds, His Honor would have been prepared to support them even at a moderate sacrifice of revenue, as tending to secure the permanency of the settlement, and as affording to the districts, already subject to the action of the canals, the same advantages that will be obtained by those to which canal irrigaton has not yet, but will hereafter be extended.

7th.—But Mr. Muir, in his very able review of the whole question, has incontrovertibly shown that the proposed system is open to far greater objections than that which it is intended to supersede; that the objects which it seeks to secure can equally, if not more certainly, be attained under the present system, and that the defects of the latter are by no means so great as they have been represented.

8th.—The two principal arguments in favor of a change of system are—first, the uncertainty of the supply of water from the canals, and second, the possibility of securing to the State its rightful share of the profits accruing to the landlord from canal irrigation, by enhancement of the canal water-rents, and independently of the Land Revenue Assessment.

9th.—The first of these arguments, as observed by Mr. Colvin, has been pushed too far; there is no good reason for apprehending any permanent failure of supply, and the ordinary uncertainty would not be greater than that of streams subject to the usual variation of the seasons, and although Government would give no guarantee for

a supply of a certain amount of water, it has always dealt liberally with the people in seasons of distress, and would undoubtedly give remissions on occasions of partial or total failure of supply of such magnitude as fairly to demand the concession, but these would be occasions of extraordinary calamity which ought not to effect the calculations of a permanent assessment.

10*th*.—The second argument is based upon a fallacy, partly arising from a misuse of terms. The expression "Canal Assets" is applied indifferently to the canal water-rents, and to the additional revenue derived from canal irrigation. The Circular of the Board of Revenue, directing a division of the Land Revenue into ordinary and extraordinary Revenue, according to its dependence or the contrary upon canal irrigation, was perhaps a natural corollary to the orders of the Supreme Government, and, as pointed out by Mr. Muir, the arrangement will for many purposes be convenient, but its issue is nevertheless to be regretted, for it has added to the confusion of ideas, and has certainly given rise to the agitation of the present question which has not been confined to the Officers of Government.

11*th*.—No doubt this extraordinary Revenue, or as it may rather be called Irrigation Revenue, is due to the canal; but if nothing else has been proved in the course of these discussions, it has at least been conclusively established; that canal assets in this connection are strictly confined to water-rents which are all that could be levied by a Canal Company; that these rents can never be raised above the natural value of water in any locality, or, which is the same thing, the cost of supply from wells or other sources, and that the landlords' profit on canal irrigated land, though due to the canal, is not a canal asset, and cannot be reached by any enhancement of the water-rent, indeed to suppose that it could, would be to hold that the guano merchant could participate in rents by raising the price of his manure.

12*th*.—This much, however, has been gained by the discussion, that the water-rents being shown to be entirely distinct from rent or land revenue, no question can hereafter be raised as to the right of Government to enhance them at pleasure, irrespective of all questions of Land Revenue Assessment. At the same time there is no reason to fear that they will ever be raised above that moderate amount which is dictated alike by policy and common sense.

13*th*.—As respects equableness of settlement, a point upon which Mr. Money lays some stress, it is shown by Mr. Muir that the proposed system would create more immediate and palpable inequalities than the present, and in so far as it regards districts, which may obtain canal irrigation after they have been permanently settled, the inequality will be no more unfair than that which must now exist between estates in Seharunpore, and those in Ghazeepore, which was permanently settled fifty years ago.

14*th*.—With regard to differential rates, it may be said that it never was intended to apply them within the same village, and the argument on this head is much forced; as, however, it has been shown by these discussions that water-rents will not, as had been supposed, reach the landlords' rents, the object aimed at by the introduction of differential rates will not be secured, and all idea of them in connection with Land Revenue may be abandoned.

15*th*.—The extent to which, under the proposed system, the ability, experience, and discretion of the Assessing Officer must be confided in, is, in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion, an insurmountable objection, it would in fact introduce an element of uncertainty far greater than that of the Canal.

16*th*.—Mr. Muir has suggested as a means of securing to the State a share in the profits accruing from tracts brought under canal irrigation subsequent to permanent settlement, an arrangement of the kind proposed by Mr. Crosthwaite, by which there should be a quinquennial enquiry into the irrigated area of estates, and the increase

in excess of 20 per cent. of the irrigated area at the time of permanent settlement, should be subjected to additional assessment at the general acreage rate for irrigated land at the time of settlement. Some such plan is apparently the only one by which these additional profits could be made available for Revenue, but if resorted to at all, it might be most conveniently applied in the Canal Department, as a special charge upon landlords for irrigation over and above the water rates, and the revenue arrangements in respect of the permanent settlement would remain intact.

17*th*.—The Lieutenant-Governor does not, however, regard with favor even this limited interference with the advantages held out by a permanent settlement, and upon the whole he is satisfied that the present system, which is the matured result of the experience of many years, and is well understood both by the Officers of Government and by the people, should be maintained as it is.

18*th*.—In communicating this decision to the Board of Revenue, they will be requested to circulate a complete copy of these papers to all Settlement Officers, and to impress upon them that assets dependent on canal irrigation are not to be under-estimated from any apprehension as to their uncertainty, and that while the assumed amount of these will continue to be separately noted in their settlement records, they will carefully exclude all reference to the distinction in the formal deeds of settlement; explaining to all parties concerned that the assessment is entirely distinct and irrespective of water-rents and dues appertaining to the canals.

CIRCULAR No. 39A.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to* ALL HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS (No. 623A.).—*Dated Nynee Tal, the 30th June,* 1865.

SIR,—From several instances that have lately come to the notice of Government, it appears that the orders regarding changes in sanctioned establishments are still imperfectly observed, I am therefore directed to state for (* your information and guidance), and that of the Officers subordinate to (†you), that no change in establishments or redistribution of salaries, even if involving, on increase of cost, can be effected without the sanction of Government previously obtained.

TO SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE.
(* The information and guidance of the Board of Revenue.)
(† them.)
TO SUDDER COURT.
(* The information and guidance of the Court of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut.
(† them.)

No. 408A.

Dated the 9th May, 1865.

The following Revised Rules of Procedure, which have been prepared by the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, and have received the approval of this Government, are published for general information, in supersession of those published by the Notification in this Department, No. 1042A., dated the 17th September 1862 :—

RULES OF PROCEDURE.

The attention of all Officers in charge of Districts containing unassigned waste lands, is directed to the first portion of the Revenue Resolution of the Viceroy in Council, No. 3264, dated the 17th October, to the provisions of which, as modified by the further orders of the Supreme Government, dated 15th August, 1862, No. 4206, they are required to give full and immediate effect.

2. The Collector should at once proceed to prepare a statement of all special tracts reserved from the operation of this Circular, under paragraphs 23 and 24 of the first-named orders, as being required for forest purposes, for grazing, or firewood

preserves, for building sites, or for any other public object. This statement should be exposed in his Office, and facilities should be given to intending applicants to make themselves aware of its contents.

3. When an application for the assignment of a specific tract of waste land is received, the Collector will first consider whether any objection or special limitation is required by reason of the land being required for any of the above-named purposes, and in the event of such being the case, and the applicant still prosecuting his demand, the Collector will report the matter for the information of the Commissioner.

4. In other cases he will cause an advertisement to be issued notifying to the public that application has been made for the sale or other disposition of such land, and that if no claim or objection is raised within the period of three months from the date of advertisement, the land will be disposed of, and the Collector will also cause an Ishtehar to be *stuck* up in his Office, and in the Police and Revenue posts nearest to the property, as well as in any villages on the land, or adjoining thereto. He will also, where he deems it advisable, have the purport of the application verbally explained to the inhabitants of those villages, and to any other parties likely to be interested in the Grant.

5. Simultaneously with the issue of this advertisement, the Collector or District Officer will report to the Commissioner that application has been made and advertisement has been issued. If the District Officer proposes to sell or dispose of the land subject to any reservation of existing rights, he shall report this to the Commissioner, specifying the reservation he proposes.

6. If within the period of the advertisement any claimant or objector appears, the District Officer will proceed to dispose of the claim under Act XXIII. of 1863.

7. If no claimant appear, but it is evident that there exist rights of property or of exclusive occupancy, either active or latent, the applicant will be informed that the case cannot be taken up under the Grant Rules, excepting in favor of the party originally possessed of those rights, or who has purchased them from such party. It will be an important part of the Collector's duty to make certain that any transfer of such rights shall have been made with a complete and fair understanding on the part of all concerned.

8. Where no claims or rights of property are known to exist, the Collector will calculate the cost of serveying the Grant, and of erecting durable pillars of demarcation. This will be at the lowest rate for which land of the nature applied for is ordinarily surveyed in the district. But provision must be made for the measurement being accurately conducted on the plane table system, and in such wise that a correct estimate may be formed of the amount of land "uncleared," and of the amount "unencumbered with jungle," as also of the portion which may be fairly held to be unculturable. A scale of charges of survey should be prepared and hung up in the same way as the statement referred to in paragraph 2. The Collector will submit a copy of this scale to the Commissioner for the approval of the Board. The applicant must deposit the estimated cost of survey and of advertisement.

9. No allotment as above will be made exceeding 5,000 acres; and in the Hill District no grant of Tea land shall exceed 2,000 acres. Where any special reason may exist against the assignment of so large an area, such as proximity to a station, &c., and the grantee may not be content with a smaller area, the Collector will report the case for orders, with his opinion as to the degree of further limitation which is called for.

10. When the cost of survey has been paid in, the survey will be proceeded with forthwith, and no time should be lost in the erection of boundary pillars.

11. Where an estate has been already surveyed and maked off, this portion of the operations will of course be dispensed with, and no charge will be made against the applicant further than is necessary to secure an accurate plan of the new Estate with the requisite boundrary marks.

12. On the completion of the demarcation and survey, or, in the case of surveyed land, immediately on the boundaries of the proposed Grant being marked by substantial pillars, the Collector will issue an advertisement describing the land to be sold, stating the upset price, and specifying the place and date of sale. The period of the advertisement will be for not less than thirty days. The upset price will be fixed at Rs. 5 for cultivated, and Rs. 2-8-0 for uncultivated land, unless for some special reason (such as proximity to a station, valuable timber being on the land, &c.) that rate be held to be inadequate, in the latter case the Collector will report what upset price he thinks proper, and on its being confirmed by the Board, he will prepare his advertisement accordingly.

The advertisement will be issued in the following form :—

SALE OF WASTE LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that under Section 12 of Government Resolution No. 1042A., dated 17th September, 1862, the undermentioned lands will be put up to auction on the 186 , at 12 o'clock noon at the Kutcherry at

Number of plot.	District.	Pergunnah.	Name of plot.	Amount of land in acres.	REMARKS.

Collector.

Note.—The upset price at which waste lands are to be sold must invariably be stated in the column of remarks of the form.

13. The advertisement will be published in the official *Gazette* and two up-country newspapers.

14. At the sale which will be conducted on the usual footing of an auction sale, the land will be assigned to the person offering the highest price, or, in the event of no competitors, to the applicant at the upset price, the cost of survey (if made) being added in both cases. In case the applicant is not the purchaser, all moneys paid by him on account of survey will be forthwith refunded to him.

15. Immediately on conclusion of the sale, the purchaser will pay down one-tenth of the sale price. On this payment being made, the Collector will at once deliver the Deed of Grant (Form A.) with plan of the Estate, to the Grantee, and will enter his name in the District Records as proprietor of the Grant. Possession will at the same time be given.

16. Wherever it may seem necessary to make any reservation of the rights of Government, under paragraphs 12 and 13 of the Resolution, the Collector will report the circumstances for the orders of the Commissioner.

17. Grants which have already been given for a term of years at progressively increasing rents will be treated as if the land were permanently settled, if the holder wishes to redeem the future land revenue, at the highest rate fixed for any year during the currency of the Grant, provided there is no right of occupancy other than that of the Lessee, or that derived from him. The rates for redemption will be calculated according to the market rate of four per cent. Government securities at the time being, as directed in paragraph 75 of the Despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State.

18. As laid down in paragraph 11 of the same Despatch, the title acquired, by sale, under the Rules now promulgated, is to be held subject to the provisions of any legislative enactment which may hereafter be passed for disposing of the claims of third persons subsequently preferred.

19. From the date of the deed of sale three months will be calculated, and whatever balance of purchase-money is found to be then unpaid, will be entered as an arrear against the Grantee, who is to be charged with ten per cent. per annum on such arrear. This charge should be treated in the same manner as a demand of Land Revenue, liable on default to the same measures for recovery of arrears.* The amount should be demanded twice a year with the May and November instalments, and should be entered at the foot of the Pergunnah Towzee in the same manner as Land Revenue, though the amount, "being subject to diminution of each further payment," will not be added to the rent-roll of the district.

* "The land will be held liable to resale in default of the regular payment of such interest should there be no crop or other movable property on the land from which the claim of Government can be satisfied."

20. Each Grant will be reported through the usual channel for the information of Government immediately on the Deed being delivered to the Grantee.

21. Every six months a report will be submitted of any sums that may have been realized within the period as purchase-money. This must be carefully drawn up, in order that the provisions of paragraph 56 of the Resolution may be carried into effect. A copy of the sixth monthly report will be simultaneously sent to the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General.

22. In the Annual Administration Report, the amount so realized within the year, and the total amount from the commencement of the system up to date will be noted, and also the sum realized as interest on unpaid balances of purchase-money.

23. A separate Register of all Grants made under these Rules will be carefully maintained in the following Form in the Collector's Office; both in English and in the Vernacular. No transfer of proprietary right will be recognized by the Revenue Officers of Government unless duly registered, after having been acknowledged by the transferee in person or by duly authorized Agent before the District Officer or one of his Assistants :—

Number.	Number of Grant.	Name of Grantee.	Purchase-money.	Payment of instalments with date of each.	Date of Deed of Grant.	Subsequent registered transfers or successions.

The maps or plans of all Grants sold under these Rules will be kept in a series corresponding with the numbers in this Register.

24. All previous Circular Orders on the subject of Grants of waste land are hereby cancelled. Future applications will be disposed of under the present orders.

No.

A.

THIS INDENTURE made the (a) day of one thousand eight hundred and sixty (a) Between the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India in Council of the one part and (A B) of in the District of (b) of the other part. Whereas under the Rules for the sale of unassessed waste land passed by the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces on the sixteenth day of March 1865 and numbered 229A., the Collector of did on the (a) day of (a) one thousand eight hundred and sixty (a) offer for sale by public auction the land described in the Schedule hereunder written; AND WHEREAS at such sale the said (A B) offered the sum of Rupees (a) for such land and being the highest bidder was declared to be the Purchaser thereof according to the terms and conditions in such Rules contained; AND WHEREAS previously to the execution of these Presents the said (A B) has paid into the Treasury of the said Collector to the credit of Her Majesty's Government of India the full sum of Rs. (a) NOW THIS INDENTURE WITNESSETH that in consideration of the said sum of Rs. (a) so paid by the said (A B) the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, the said Secretary of State in Council doth sell, alien, infranchise and convey unto the said (A B) THE piece or parcel of land containing British Statute acres (a)

situated in the village of
in the Talook of
in the Collectorate of
bounded as mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written, and delineated in the Map or plan hereunto annexed, Together with all erections and buildings (if any) thereon erected and built. And all products above the surface, ways, paths, passages, waters, water-courses, wells, fences, ditches, casements, profits, rights, members and appurtenances whatsoever to the said land and premises and every or any part thereof belonging or appertaining EXCEPT and always reserved out of these Presents all "rights to mines, minerals, metals and other valuable products which will be subject to such Royalty or share of the produce as may be claimed by the Government as Revenue," and all existing and customary rights of Government and of Proprietors of lands adjoining or lying near to the land and premises hereby conveyed in all existing roads and paths and streams of water running through and bounding the land and premises hereby conveyed. TO HOLD the said land and premises hereby conveyed with the appurtenances to the said (A B) his Heirs personal Representatives and Assigns for ever FREE from all demand of the part of Her Majesty for or on account of Quit-rent assessment Land Tax or other Land Revenue. BUT SUBJECT nevertheless to all general Taxes and local rates now existing, or which at any time hereafter may be imposed by Law and to the Covenant hereinafter contained AND the said (A B) for himself his Heirs personal Representatives and Assigns Doth hereby Covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council his Sucessors and Assigns. THAT he the said (A B) his Heirs personal Representatives and Assigns will at his and their own costs and charges forthwith erect and at all times hereafter maintain and keep in good repair permanent boundary marks round the land and premises hereby conveyed. IN WITNESS whereof the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council hath hereunto affixed the Seal of the said

Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor Andthe said (A B) hath set his hand and Seal the day and year first above written.

District.	Talook.	Village.	Name (if any) and Boundaries.	Extent.

The Seal of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces was hereunto affixed in the presence of

L. S.

Secretary to Government.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the above named (A. B.) in the East Indies in the presence of (*d*)

Signature of A. B. (*L. S.*)

Received from the above-named (A. B.) the sum of Rs. (*a*) being the consideration-money above-mentioned to be by him paid.
Witness (*d*)

Rupees (*c*)

Collector of

FORM B.

Certified that the plot of land (here enter designation or other available mode of identification) in area situate in the Sub-Collectorate of in the District of has been allotted as a grant by the British Government to son of a resident of for Rupees conditionally on his fulfilling the prescribed terms. The sum of Rupees has been paid to Government by the said for costs of survey of the said land, and erection of boundary pillars thereon.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE
Dated the

Collector.

(*a*) Enter in words.
(*b*) Add the purchaser's trade or occupation or other description.
(*c*) Enter in figures.
(*d*) One witness will suffice—his place of residence as also his occupation or other description must be written under his name.

NOTIFICATION No. 816A.—*Revenue Department, dated the 22nd August,* 1865.

The following corrections in the Revised Rules of Procedure, regarding the sale of waste lands, published by the Notification in this Department, No. 408A., dated 9th May last, have been approved by Government, and are published for general information:—

CORRIGENDA ON RESOLUTION No. 408A.

Para. 12.—For "Rupees 5 for cultivated, and Rupees 2-8-0 for uncultivated land." Read "Rupees 5 per acre for land unencumbered with jungle, and Rupees 2-8-0 per acre for land encumbered with jungle."

Para. 12.—In form of advertisement for "Resolution No. 1012A., dated 17th September, 1862." Read "Resolution No. 408A., dated 9th May, 1865."

Para. 15.—For "deed of grant (Form A)." Read "Memo. of assignment (Form B)."

At the close of para. add "when the full purchase-money has been paid with interest, where interest has accrued, a deed of sale (Form A) will be given to the purchaser, who will return his Memo. of assignment."

Para. 19.—For "deed of sale," read "Memo. of assignment."

Para. 20.—For "immediately on the deed," read "immediately on the Memo. of assignment or deed."

CONTENTS.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1865.

SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Subject.	*Date.*	*Page.*
Deputy Inspectors of the Customs, with consent of the Supreme Government, placed on the same footing as Patrols, ...	14th January, 1865.	1
Authoritative ruling regarding stamp duty in cases of contracts executed between Government and private parties, ...	7th January, 1865.	2
CUSTOMS.		
Modification in the Rules for giving effect to Act XXXI. of 1861, rendered necessary by an increase of the fee for a license to manufacture *kharie nón*,	26th July, 1865.	3
Continuance of the rule authorizing Collectors of Customs to give Patrols leave of absence for any period under six days without deduction of salary, and exempting them from patrolling duties for 15 days, ...	3rd August, 1865.	4

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1865.

SEPARATE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

From SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *Financial Department, to the* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces* (No. 103).—*Dated Fort William, the* 14*th January*, 1865.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 234A., of the 7th December, 1864, and of Mr. Officiating Under-Secretary Robertson's Memorandum, No. 44, of the 31st idem, and in reply to sanction the proposal to place Deputy Inspectors of Customs in the North-Western Provinces on the same footing, with respect to salary, as Patrols, by deciding that they shall receive for the—

		Per mensem.
First two years of service, not more than	...	Rs. 200
Next three years, not more than ...	...	„ 250
Sixth and seventh years, not more than	...	„ 300

and draw from the commencement of the eighth year Rs. 350 per mensem.

From SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE *North-Western Provinces, to* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces* (No. 190).—*Dated Allahabad, the* 17*th December*, 1864.

SIR,—I am directed by the Board to enclose, for submission to the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, the accompanying letter No. 91, dated 8th instant, from the Commissioner of Stamps, regarding stamp duty in cases in which contracts are executed between Government and private parties, and to request an authoritative ruling on the point referred.

2. The Board are of opinion that only the Government and its representatives are exempted under the terms of the rule which applies to such cases, and which will be found in the first general exemption following Article 66, Schedule A., Act X. of 1862; and that in cases in which Government contracts on the one side, and a private person on the other, the deed of contract should be engrossed on stamp paper, the cost of which should be borne by the latter.

From COMMISSIONER OF STAMPS, *North-Western Provinces*, to SECRETARY TO THE SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE, *North-Western Provinces* (No. 91).—*Dated Allahabad, the* 8*th December*, 1864.

SIR,—I have the honour to request that I may be favored with an authoritative ruling on the following point connected with the Stamp Law :—

2. The first general exemption following Article 66 of Schedule A. is as follows :—

"Any deed, instrument, or writing of any kind made or created by, or on behalf of the Government by any Government, Board, Commission, Court, Officer or Agent."

3. Now I conclude this to mean that any deed, &c., executed solely by a Government Officer is exempt, but that all deeds, &c., to the execution of which private parties are parties (although a Government Officer may also be a party) requires a stamp.

4. If the Board will refer to the former Stamp Act XXXVI. of 1860, General Exemption, following Article 49, Schedule A., they will perceive that there the wording of the exemption clause differs very materially from the present law.

"Deeds, instruments, and writing of any kind, in which Government or any Board, Commission, Court, or Public Officer may in a public capacity be a party, do not require stamps."

5. Now, "executed by a Government Officer," and a "Government Officer being a party," are two different things. For instance a Collector grants a lease of a bazaar, a receipt for money paid into the Treasury, or gives a grant of waste land. In all these cases the execution of the Instrument is performed solely by a Government Officer, and no stamp is required. On the other hand, an Executive Engineer gives a contract for a supply of bricks, or for the performance of any other work. Here the Instrument is executed not only by a Government Officer, but by private parties also, and I am of opinion that a stamp is required.

6. The reason why no stamp duty is required for instruments executed solely by a Government Officer, is simply because no increase to the Imperial Revenue would be obtained by requiring a stamp, as the cost would be borne by Government, whereas in the case where private parties are also executors of instruments, the stamp duty can be levied from them.

7. It would I think be inconsistent to exempt Government contracts, which are partly executed by private parties, and to continue the present practice of requiring Government servants to give stamped receipts for their pay.

8. I find that in these Provinces a diversity of practice prevails with reference to the contracts referred to above, in some places they are written on stamped and in others on plain paper. It is therefore necessary that one uniform rule should be observed.

9. I have been favored by the Superintending Engineer of the Allahabad Circle with copy (herewith enclosed) of a Circular No. 38, of date the 24th of June, 1863, issued to the Officers of the Department, Public Works, by the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, which declares all contracts on behalf of Government, to be exempted from stamp duty, but directs security bonds to be stamped.

10. This Circular of course contains merely a departmental opinion, and never appeared in the Official Gazette. The ruling it contains is therefore not binding on Judicial Officers who are guided in determining whether any instrument is exempt from stamp duty or not by the Act itself, and any orders published in the Official Gazette by the Governor-General in Council under Section 33 of the Act.

11. I therefore request that the point may be referred.

From JUNIOR SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to* SECRETARY TO THE SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE, *North-Western Provinces* (No. 8A).—*Dated Camp Agra, the 4th January,* 1865.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 190, dated the 17th instant, with its enclosure, in which the Sudder Board of Revenue request an authoritative ruling regarding stamp duty, in cases of contracts executed between Government and private parties.

2. In reply I am desired to state, for the information of the Board, that in any case where a stamp would ordinarily be required, and where the cost of the stamp would fail to be paid by Government, then the exemption holds good, but not otherwise.

3. The original enclosure of your letter is returned, copy having been kept for record.

NOTIFICATION No. 122A.—*Separate Revenue Department.—Dated the 26th July, 1865.*

IT is hereby notified for general information, that Rules 11, 12, and 15 of the Rules for giving effect to Act XXXI. of 1861 have been modified to the following effect:—

RULE 11.—The following shall be the form of License to manufacture crude Saltpetre, or substances named in Section XI. of the Act, *except Khari Nón or Sulphate of Soda.* It shall be printed in the Persian character:—

لیسنس یعنی اجازت‌نامہ واسطے بنانے شورہ خام وغیرہ بابت سنہ ع

نام مالک کارخانہ معہ نام‌ہاے شوکار بقید ولدیت و قومیت و سکونت	نام موضع جس میں کارخانہ جاری ہوگا معہ نام زمیندار و پرگنہ و ضلع	قسم مال جو پیدا ہوگا یعنی شورہ خام کھاری نون یعنی سجی وغیرہ	قسم کارخانہ یعنی اُبلی خواہ جوش	تعداد مال جو اندر ایک سال کے پیدا ہوگا تخمیناً	تعداد کڑھائی خواہ کیاری جو کارخانہ میں جاری ہونگی	تاریخ بقید ماہ و سنہ کہ جب تک اجازت‌نامہ جائز رہیگا	تعداد زر فیس	کیفیت

Deputy Commissioner of Customs,
North-Western Provinces.

To be endorsed "issued from the office of the Inspector or Deputy Inspector of on the of 186 " and signed and sealed by that Officer.

RULE 12.—The following shall be the form of License to manufacture and refine Saltpetre and separate and purify the Salt therefrom produced. It shall be printed in the English and Persian characters:—

License to manufacture and refine Saltpetre and to separate and purify Salt educed therefrom.

لیسنس یعنی اجازت‌نامہ واسطے بنانے و صاف کرنے شورہ اور علیحدہ و صاف کرنے نمک برآمدہ شورہ

Village in which the factory is situate, name of land-holder, Pergunnah and Zillah.	Name, caste and parentage of owner of factory and of his partners, and of the Agent (if any) in charge.	Number of Boilers worked.	Proximate quantity of Saltpetre to be refined.	Date, month and year up to which the License will be current.	Amount of License fee.	Remarks.
نام موضع کہ جسمیں کارخانہ جاری ہوگا بقید نام زمیندار و پرگنہ و ضلع	نام مالک کارخانہ و نام‌ہاے شوکار و نام گماشتہ کہ جسکو کارخانہ سپرد ہی بقید ولدیت و قومیت و سکونت	تعداد کڑھائی جو کارخانہ میں جاری ہونگی	تعداد شورہ صاف جو اندر کارخانہ تخمیناً پیدا ہوگا	تاریخ بقید ماہ و سنہ کہ جب تک یہہ لیسنس جائز رہیگا	تعداد زر فیس	کیفیت

Deputy Commissioner of Customs,
North-Western Provinces.

To be endorsed as the License to manufacture crude Saltpetre.

RULE 12 A.—Licenses to manufacture khari nôn or Sulphate of Soda, shall be in the same form as specified in Rule 11, but with some distinctive mark, to be devised by the Deputy Commissioner of Customs and changed by him yearly.

RULE 12 B.—The manufacture of khari nôn, without a special license, shall subject the persons engaging in the manufacture to the penalties of Section VI. of the Act.

RULE 15.—The undermentioned sums shall, until the Government of the North-Western Provinces may order otherwise, be payable for licenses under the Act. For license to manufacture crude Saltpetre, and substances named in Sections XI. of the Act (excepting khari nôn or Sulphate of Soda), an annual fee of two Rupees. For license to manufacture and refine Saltpetre and to separate and purify salt educed therefrom, an annual sum of fifty Rupees. For license to manufacture khari nôn, or Sulphate of Soda, an annual fee of twenty-five Rupees.

From OFFICIATING JUNIOR SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to* COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, *North-Western Provinces* (No. 124A).—*Dated Nynee Tal, the 3rd August,* 1865.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 16, dated 10th ultimo, in which you request the sanction of Government to the continuance of the Rule laid down in paragraph 27th of the Customs' Manual, authorizing Collectors to give Patrols leave of absence for any period under six days, without deduction of salary and exemption from Patrolling duties for fifteen days, I am directed to state that, as casual leave for a few days may, under the rules of the Uncovenanted Service, be granted by Heads of Offices, the Government sanctions the continuance of the rule referred to, which has been in operation for so many years past.

2. The enclosure of your letter is herewith returned.

CONTENTS

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1865.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Subject.	*Date.*	*Page.*
Rules for filling vacancies occurring among the Members of a Committee appointed under Section 10, Act XX. of 1863, to superintend the maintenance of a Mosque, a Temple, or any other religious establishment, ...	22nd February, 1865,	1
Approval by His Honor of a plan proposed by the Inspector-General of Prisons, for the erection of sleeping berths for prisoners in the Jail Barracks of the North-Western Provinces, ...	13th April, 1865,	2
Circular instructions to Magistrates, Judges, Commissioners, and the Board and Court, to record oaths and declarations to be taken by Public Officers before entering on the duties of their offices,...	12th May, 1865,	3
Circular instructions to Judges and Magistrates to visit and inspect periodically the Jails within their respective jurisdictions, ...	13th May, 1865.	*ib.*
New scheme for the management of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces, ...	9th June, 1864. 26th December, 1864. 30th January, 1865. 6th May, 1865.	*ib.*
Travelling Allowance to Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools, North-Western Provinces,...	19th June, 1865,	14
Direct interference on the part of the Magistrate in the internal economy of Jails, except when imperiously demanded by extraordinary circumstances interdicted, ...	20th July, 1865,	*ib.*
Alteration of Clause 3 of Rule 15 in the Rules for the execution of Act XXVI. of 1850, within the Civil Station of Cawnpore, ...	22nd July, 1865,	15
Rules for schooling fees added to the revised Regulations for grants-in-aid to Schools in the North-Western Provinces, ...	12th August, 1865,	*ib.*
Abolition of the duties on Saltpetre, crude and refined (imported into the towns of Secundra Rao, Hurdooa Gunj, Atrowlee, and Hatrass in the Allygurh district), notified, ...	22nd September, 1865,	*ib.*
Decision of the Government of India in regard to leave of absence on private affairs to Uncovenanted Servants, ...	28th August, 1865,	*ib.*
Head of the Revenue Survey authorized to make transfers and changes of Surveyors and Assistants without previous reference to the Local Governments, and to grant privilege leave subject to the confirmation of Government, ...	17th August, 1865.	16

Subject.	*Date.*	*Page.*
Rules for regulating the allowances of Ministerial and other Officers of Government suspended from office pending enquiry into their conduct, and their eventual restoration to office, and fixing the principle on which any period of their suspension can be reckoned towards pension, ...	19th October, 1865.	16
Ruling in regard to privilege leave to Officers in the Civil Service, ...	21st October, 1865.	17
Ruling in regard to accumulated privilege leave to Military Officers, ...	27th October, 1865.	18
Adoption in these Provinces of the Circular No. 19 of July, 1865, issued by the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, on the subject of registering such Instruments as are described in Section 16, Act XVI. of 1864, ...	31st October, 1865.	*ib.*
Regimental Tents are not in future to be lent to Civil Authorities for the use of prisoners in the event of an epidemic breaking out in Jails or on other occasions, ...	1st November, 1865.	19
Reductions in the Government contribution towards the stipends in Normal Schools, ...	5th October, 1865.	*ib.*

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1865.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION No. 602A., DATED 22ND FEBRUARY, 1865.

UNDER Section 10, Act XX. of 1863, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is ased to prescribe the following rules for filling any vacancy which may hereafter occur among the Members of a Committee, appointed under the Act above-named, to superintend the maintenance of any mosque, temple, or other religious establishment :—

All persons who may be hereafter appointed to such Committee, shall be elected by the male residents of the vicinity, such electors being not less than 18 years of age, and professing the religion in the interests of which the endowment was founded, and having their permanent residence at a distance of not more than five miles from the institution.

Whenever any vacancy shall occur among the Members of a Committee, appointed as above, the remaining Members of the Committee shall, as soon as possible, affix a notice, if the establishment be Mahomedan, in Persian and Urdu, or if it be Hindoo, in the Hindee language and character, conspicuously and in front of the main entrance to such mosque, temple, or other religious establishment, declaring the occurrence of the vacancy, and calling on all qualified electors to assemble at noon on a day which shall be specified in the notice, and which shall not be later than three months from the date of the vacancy, at some convenient place, which shall be specified for the purpose of electing a new Member.

The remaining Members of the Committee, or one or more of them, shall attend at the specified time and place for the purpose of conducting the election, which shall be made as follows :—Every voter shall be questioned separately. A separate paper shall be provided for each proposed Member, whose name shall be written at the head of the paper. Every voter shall sign his name, or cause his name to be signed for him, on the paper provided for the Member for whom he votes.

The signatures shall be numbered consecutively as they are made, and as each signature is affixed, the name of the person voted for, and the number of votes that have been recorded, shall be called out.

The person who may obtain the largest number of votes shall be held to have been duly elected.

No. 63.—*From* INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, *North-Western Provinces, to* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces.—Dated Camp Meerut, the 25th March,* 1865.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following matter for the approval of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

2. One of the first points which generally strikes one on entering a prison in this country, is the entire absence of sleeping cots for the prisoners, and consequently a very probable source of mischief to health from the inmates being obliged to sleep on the floors of the barracks, a position of all others the most favorable for the inhalation of the exhalations of the body during the hours of sleep.

3. I have long had a scheme in view for remedying this defect; but on account of the small space allowed formerly to each prisoner, it could not be carried into effect, and therefore, until lately, it would have been a matter of supererogation to have troubled Government with the subject. However, finding on my return to India, that the superficial area per prisoner had been increased, and that the aggregate space allowed for a given number of prisoners in barracks, would admit of sleeping berths on the plan I had in view, a sketch of which is herewith enclosed, I ordered, on the occasion of my former visit to the Meerut Central Prison, as an experimental arrangement, one-half of the hospital, and one whole barrack to be fitted up with the sleeping berths in question, which are found to answer admirably. The berths have been erected under the supervision of Dr. Pilcher, Officiating Superintendent of the Prison, to whom I am much indebted for the readiness and attention paid to my instructions relating to their construction.

4. The berths which measure 23″ and 20″ × 24 × 6—3″ are constructed entirely of sun-dried bricks, set in mud, and as they have been erected by the prisoners themselves, cost only the nominal valuation of convict labour; so that any number of prisoners can now be accommodated free of cash expenditure with substantial, well-elevated sleeping berths, admitting of free ventilation in every direction, and which cannot be turned to any purpose excepting the one for which they are intended. The Hospital berths are three feet in breadth. With regard to the cleansing of these berths, they can be leeped in the usual way, or washed with clay-water or any disinfecting liquid as often as may be necessary.

5. At first sight the amount of masonry in the new berths may perhaps be objected to, on account of the displacement by it of so much atmospheric air; but the cubic contents of masonry in the berths of a given barrack is certainly not more than that of the old earthen sleeping platforms, which have been in use for many years, and not one-tenth of the tabular and charcoal ones lately introduced by my predecessor.

6. All the barracks at this Prison are 150′ × 20′ with 10 doors of a side, containing space between every two for three sleeping berths; and total accommodation for 68 inmates. According to this estimate the superficial area per prisoner, namely 44·20, is slightly in excess of the minimum space laid down by Government; but this is owing to the barracks being 20 feet in breadth and the arrangement of the side doors; and in no way depending on the new sleeping berths under consideration, each one of which simply occupies the position of the space already assigned to each inmate.

7. When the new berths are in use, the occupants lie "head and tail," that is to say, those nearest to the doors have their heads towards the wall, and the middle one of every three has his head towards the centre of the barrack, thereby avoiding what must necessarily take place when two or more people are lying in close proximity to each other, namely, the direct inhalation of air which has already passed through the lungs.

8. The advantages of elevated sleeping berths, which admit of free ventilation all round the occupants, are obvious in a sanitary point of view; and if His Honor approves of the plan under consideration, I would suggest its general introduction in the Jails of these Provinces. Wherever the superficial area allowed per prisoner is 36 square feet, and this is the minimum space fixed by Government, the new sleeping berths which only occupy an area of 12½ square feet each can be erected conveniently. Some of the old Jail wards, which are very irregular in form, particularly as regards the position of the side doors, may not be so well adapted for these sleeping berths as the barracks of more recent construction; but this need be no bar to the general introduction of the scheme.

No. 1221A.—*From* Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, *North-Western Provinces, to* Inspector-General of Prisons, *North-Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 13*th April*, 1865.

Sir,—In reply to your letter No. 63, dated 25th ultimo, I am directed to state that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to approve of and sanction the plan proposed by you, for erection of sleeping berths for prisoners in the Jail barracks of these Provinces.

CIRCULAR No. 26A.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to* COMMISSIONERS, JUDGES, AND MAGISTRATES (No. 1689A.).—*Dated Nynee Tal, the 12th May*, 1865.

SIR,—It having been ascertained that the Regulations requiring certain Oaths and Declarations to be taken by Public Officers before entering upon the duties of their Office, are only partially attended to, and that the documents are not uniformly recorded, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor reminds all officers that the requirements of the law must in future be strictly complied with; and with a view to the more regular observance of them, has been pleased to lay down the following directions for the recording of such Oaths and Declarations :—

2. The Oaths and Declarations, taken by Magisterial and Revenue Officers, will be sent to the Office of the Commissioner of the Division for record.

3. Those taken by Native Judges will be recorded in the Office of the Zillah Judge, as at present.

4. Those taken by Zillah Judges will be sent by them to the Sudder Court.

5. Those taken by the Judges and Register of the Sudder Court will be forwarded, as at present, to Government.

6. The Declarations signed by subordinate European and Native Officials will be filed in the office of the Collector, or in that of the Judge, as the case may be.

7. It is requested that these instructions be carefully attended to.

CIRCULAR No. 27A.—*From* SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to* COMMISSIONERS AND JUDGES (No. 1714A.).—*Dated Nynee Tal, the 13th May*, 1865.

SIR,—It has come to the knowledge of the Lieutenant-Governor that since the management of District Jails has been entrusted to Civil Surgeons, the Civil Officers of the District have ceased to visit them regularly.

2. I am therefore directed to call the attention of all Judges to this subject, and to request that they will periodically visit and inspect the District Jails within their respective jurisdictions, recording at the time in the Jail Register any remarks as to the state of the Jail and its inmates, which they may think it necessary to make, and a copy of which should at once be forwarded by the Officer in charge of the Jail to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

3. I am also to observe that the Lieutenant-Governor expects that Magistrates will not cease to take an interest in their Jails although they have been relieved of the direct superintendence of them; and I am to request that Magistrates will, when at the Head-quarters of their Districts, inspect their Jails at least once a month.

No. 1682A.—*From* SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *Home Department, Simla.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 9th June*, 1864.

SIR,—I am now directed to reply to your letter No. 4645, dated 27th July last, in which the Government of India call for further information on the subject of Branch Dispensaries, generally, in these Provinces, before sanctioning the application made by this Government for the expenditure of Rs. 160 per mensem on account of establishment for four small Branch Dispensaries in the Rohilcund Division.

2. The grounds of this application were that these institutions had fulfilled the conditions which were laid down by Mr. Thomason in 1851, and were confirmed by

the late Lieutenant-Governor in a Circular addressed to Commissioners on the 18th February, 1861.

3. These conditions are three :—

(*1st.*)—That the position of the proposed Dispensary be in a place of sufficient importance as regards the sanitary wants of the place itself and its neighbourhood.

(*2nd.*)—That the people of the place evince a sense of the value of the institution by erecting at their own cost a suitable building, and combining to do what they can from their own resources.

(*3rd.*)—That the services of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon be available to undertake the duties.

4. It must be noted that the 3rd condition was never insisted upon in the case of small Dispensaries, and that the last clause of the 2nd condition has been held to be fulfilled when the Dispensary has been maintained in operation for one year from Local Funds. It was then considered entitled to the future support of Government.

5. On this ground a precisely similar application was made to the Government of India in behalf of a Branch Dispensary at Goonour, in Budaon, and sanctioned by them in Orders No. 602, dated 29th September, 1862.

6. Nor is this the only instance that might be adduced. Ever since the mutiny this has been the principle adopted by this Government in making such applications, and no less then fourteen cases have received the sanction of the Government of India. The numbers and dates of their orders will be found in Statement No. 9, appended.

7. The Bengal modification of these Rules, the nature of which will be explained below, was indeed once circulated in the North-Western Provinces (C. O. No. 321, dated 22nd March, 1859); but this circulation was afterwards (paragraph 8 of Circular No. 1, dated 18th February, 1861) declared to have been inadvertent, and was definitely cancelled.

8. The Government of India, in now calling for further information on the subject of Branch Dispensaries, generally, observe that they wish to know how the proposed Government grant is to be spent; how the medical charge of each institution is to be provided for; what is the total cost; and whether, besides the Government grant, any provision from other sources has been made or may be expected.

9. They remark, also, that of the three conditions laid down by Mr. Thomason, the third is obviously inapplicable to small Branch Dispensaries.

10. Lastly, they call attention to an unanswered letter addressed by them to this Government, No. 1209, dated 17th November, 1854, in which the Bengal modification of the Rules was suggested for adoption in the North-West; and request that the Lieutenant-Governor will consider whether the Bengal, or some similar regulation may not be introduced into these Provinces in consideration of the present large increase in the number of Dispensaries.

11. To this communication a reference was made in paragraph 31 of the last Administration Report of these Provinces, and the required statistics were then promised.

12. To reply fully to the Government of India, it was thought necessary to obtain the statistics of all the Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces for twelve months, and with this object a Circular was issued to all Commissioners on the 22nd August, 1863, calling for the required information in a prescribed form. The last reply was not received until February last, which has prevented the submission of this Report at an earlier period.

13. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt of the necessity for the introduction of an improved and uniform system for the management of all Dispensaries in these Provinces, more especially as regards the Rules for Government grants-in-aid. To prove this, it need only be stated* that, in 1858, there were altogether only 46 Dispensaries, whereas there are now 89. In 1858, the total Government grant-in-aid amounted to Rs. 69,644; whereas, in the last Budget of these Provinces, it will be found that the Actuals of 1862-63 were Rs. 1,12,682, and the Estimates for 1864-65 are Rs. 1,24,061. It must also be remembered that of the 57 Branch Dispensaries, only 25 at present receive any Government support; so that, if the same interpretation of Mr. Thomason's conditions is to continue to be recognized, the remaining 32 institutions will claim, after a year from their establishment, a grant of Rs. 40 per mensem, thereby involving, on this account alone, a further annual outlay of Rs. 15,360.

* *See* Statement No. 8, appended.

14. The necessity for a change in the present system will be still further evident from an inspection of the Tabular Statements appended to this letter. It is natural to suppose that the scale of Establishment, and the total annual expenditure would, as a rule, be proportionate to the total annual number of patients treated; but a reference to Appendix No. 1, exhibiting the various scales of Establishment and of cost and a comparison between Appendix No. 6 and No. 7, will show that the annual relief dispensed is no index to the annual expenditure. At Pillibheet, for instance, the oldest Branch Dispensary in these Provinces, 14,498 cases have been relieved, at a total cost of Rs. 625. At Mussoorie, Rs. 1,309 have been spent in relieving 1,685 cases. Other similar anomalies will at once suggest themselves from an inspection of the widely-varying rate of expenditure compared with the result as shown in Appendix No. 1; and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it must be allowed that the present system is favorable only to the rise of these institutions, and does not ensure a permanent result proportionate to the assistance given by Government. A change seems to be necessary, which will afford a sure and rapid test, whether the present increase in the number of Dispensaries is to be attributed in reality to the often-asserted appreciation, by the Natives, of the usefulness of such institutions, or to the zealous efforts of local Authorities. In the former case, the only sure foundation will have been laid and the Dispensaries will stand. In the latter, the public purse will not be any longer drawn upon to prop up the hobby of a District Officer, which, however excellent and well-intended, draws its vitality only from his own personal influence.

15. No one can doubt the ready appreciation by the Natives of the benefits to be derived from these institutions if worked as they ought to be; but the small amount of local contributions, in many instances, proves too clearly that under the existing system, they have failed to secure the popular interest and support, while they entail upon the Government a heavy expenditure without any adequate results.

16. Mr. Thomason's conditions of Government support and the interpretation of them adopted in these Provinces have already been stated. The Bengal modification of them is, that the assistance given by Government be regulated so as not greatly to exceed the income derived from local sources. This ensures a continuous effort on the part of the people, who reap the advantages; whereas, in the North-Western Provinces, after one effort at starting has been made, the future permanent support of the institution may entirely devolve upon Government.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor would here request the attention of the Government of India to the remarks made by the Officiating Inspector-General of Prisons in paragraphs 3 and 4 of his letter, No. 186, dated 3rd September last, a copy of which is forwarded. The necessity for a change in the present system of Government support and for the introduction of more careful supervision in the expenditure, is therein clearly demonstrated.

18. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that the principle of the Bengal Rules is quite correct, and may be extended with great advantage, as proposed, to these Provinces, but that which is most urgently needed over and above a right principle of grants-in-aid, is real efficient supervision and control, locally by means of resident Committees, and generally by special and frequent Government inspection by responsible officers.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, proposes at once to adopt the spirit of the Bengal Rules, and to apply them to these Provinces in the following manner :—

20. All Sudder Dispensaries—that is, Dispensaries at a station where the Superintendent is the Civil Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon—will be divided into two classes. Class 1st will comprise those Dispensaries where there is a guaranteed local income of at least Rs. 70 per mensem, and where the population of the city or district adjacent and the number of cases treated are such as to show that a 1st Class Dispensary is necessary. By local income is meant any source of revenue, such as subscriptions or interest from vested funds, &c.,—in short, any funds that cannot with justice be diverted to any other purpose. Nuzzool funds are not necessarily such.

21. The total monthly expenditure of such a Dispensary, with these demands upon it, may be put down at Rs. 216, and will be thus accounted for :—

	Rs.	
Civil Assistant Surgeon	30	
Sub-Assistant Surgeon	100	
1 Compounder	8	
1 Dresser	8	
	—	146
SUBORDINATE ESTABLISHMENT.		
Cook	5	
Bheesty	5	
Bearer	5	
Sweeper and Leech-man	5	
Bazaar medicines	20	
Dieting in-door patients	20	
Contingencies	10	
	—	70
TOTAL, Rs.		216

22. The Lieutenant-Governor has no doubt that the Establishment here proposed is amply sufficient. The other charges have been fixed after careful enquiry and after an inspection of a large number of Returns. The Rs. 146 will be defrayed by Government, on the condition that the Rs. 70 is forthcoming from local sources, as above described. In this class there are fifteen Dispensaries, as noted in the margin.

Cawnpore, Allahabad, Agra, Furruckabad, Seharunpore, Meerut, Allygurh, Moradabad, Budaon, Bareilly, Shahjehanpore, Mirzapore, Benares, Ajmere, and Goruckpore.

23. The 2nd class of Sudder Dispensaries must have a local income of at least Rs. 45 per mensem.

24. The total monthly expenditure of any one of these Dispensaries is not to exceed the following scale :—

	Rs.	
Civil Assistant Surgeon	30	
Native Doctor	40	
1 Compounder	6	
	—	76

	Rs.	
Subordinate Establishment, as in 1st Class ...	20	
Bazaar medicines	10	
Dieting in-door patients	10	
Contingencies	5	
	—	45
TOTAL, ...	Rs.	121

Here, as before, the Government grant of Rs. 76 per mensem will be conditional on local subscriptions of Rs. 45 per mensem.

25. Vaccinators have been purposely omitted from both classes of Dispensaries, as, under recent orders of the Government of India, Dispensary vaccination has been abolished.

Futtehpore, Banda, Humeerpore, Muthra, Etawah, Etah, Deyrah Doon, Mozuffurnugger, Boolundshuhur, Jhansie, Jaloun, Bijnour, Almorah, Nynee Tal, Azimgurh, Jounpore, and Ghazeepore.

26. This Class will include 17 Dispensaries as enumerated in the margin.

27. The total annual charge to Government, on account of both classes may be thus shown :—

15 × 146 × 12 = ...	Rs.	26,280
17 × 76 × 12 = ...	„	15,504
TOTAL,	Rs.	41,784

28. As regards Branch Dispensaries, where they have been already established, and where the first two of Mr. Thomason's conditions have been fulfilled, two classes will similarly be formed. The 1st Class will contain all institutions where there is a guaranteed local income of Rs. 25 per mensem, and where the population of the town or locality, and the unhealthiness of the neighbourhood, will show that a 1st Class Branch Dispensary is necessary. The Establishment and total cost of such a Dispensary will be as follows :—

	Rs.	
Native Doctor	30	
Compounder	6	
Bazaar Medicines	7	
Contingencies	10	
Bheesty, Sweeper	2	
	—	25
TOTAL, ...	Rs.	55

29. Contingencies have been placed high, because there is no allowance for dieting in-door patients. At a small Branch Institution in-door patients should seldom be received. There is rarely accommodation for them, and there can be no check on the Native Doctor's accounts for them. Any case that should be taken in should be forwarded to the Sudder Dispensary, to be treated there. Where, therefore, in-door patients are received, the Rs. 10 might be expended, in Rs. 5 for them and Rs. 5 for contingencies. Where they are not, in Rs. 5 for contingencies, and Rs. 5 for forwarding cases to the Sudder Dispensaries. For a rupee a month each, the village Bheesty and Sweeper will gladly give their services for an hour or two every day at the Dispensary.

Pillibheet, Baheree, Aonlah, Ausangunge, Chowk Benares, Meerut City, Beesulpore, Futtehgurh, Datagunge, Besowlee, Kuttra, Suheswan, Chundowlee.

In this class there are 13 Branch Institutions. They are given in the margin ; and the Government grant to each being Rs. 30 per mensem, the total cost to Government will be—

13 × 30 × 12 = Rs. 4,680.

30. The remaining 44 Branch Dispensaries will form the 2nd Class. Here the Establishment and the total monthly cost should not exceed the following scale :—

Native Doctor	Rs. 20	
Bazaar medicines	5	
Contingencies	5	
Bheesty, Sweeper	2	
	—	12
TOTAL, ...	Rs. 32	

31. Here, still maintaining the same principle with regard to the Government grant, the total cost would be—

$$40 \times 20 \times 12 = \text{Rs. } 10,560.$$

The abstract of the above may be shown as follows :—

		Rs.
15	1st Class Sudder Dispensaries	26,280
17	2nd ditto ditto	15,504
13	1st Class Branch Dispensaries	4,680
44	2nd ditto ditto	10,560
89	Total amount cost to Government ...	57,024

32. There may be one or two variations in the above charges. For instance, the allowance of the Superintendent of the Allahabad Dispensary is Rs. 100 per mensem, and not Rs. 30. The exact origin of this allowance cannot be traced, in consequence of the destruction of the records of this Office. It seems propable that the Dispensary at Allahabad was originally called the "Pilgrim Hospital," and the cost of it charged to the collections from the Pilgrim Tax. The Lieutenant-Governor is, however, of opinion that the allowance should be continued during the service of the present incumbent, the excess charge of Rs. 70 being defrayed from the *Magh Mela* collections. A variation will also be caused by the Sub-Assistant Surgeons attached to 1st Class Sudder Dispensaries drawing the higher pay of their rank. The extra charge will of course be borne by Government. Native Doctors, who have attained a fair knowledge of English and have passed the prescribed examination, can claim Rs. 5 a month extra. This will also be borne by Government; but these variations will not cause any material change in the total cost.

33. There are two Dispensaries which, His Honor thinks, should be exceptionally treated, and other similar cases may subsequently arise. These are situated at Kaladoongee in Kumaon, and at Barah in Allahabad, where, from local causes, there is an enormous amount of sickness, and the resident population are so miserably poverty-stricken that, for the present at all events, these Dispensaries should still be permitted to receive their allowances independent of any other income. But these exceptions will not be considered a precedent, unless similar circumstances can be shown.

34. Such being the division of Dispensaries, a few general rules might, His Honor thinks, be laid down for their working. A 2nd Class Dispensary should be able to raise itself into the 1st Class, if for two years the Annual Dispensary Reports show that the guaranteed annual income has risen to the requirements of the higher Class, and the population and the salubrity or otherwise of the neighbourhood are such as to render a 1st Class institution necessary, when the higher allowance from Government can be given. Similarly, any 1st Class Dispensary, with regard to which it is proved that the local income for two years has diminished without proper cause, will be treated as a 2nd Class Dispensary. If for two years it again sinks below the second standard, it will be evident that it is not appreciated, and the Government allowance will be altogether withdrawn; but if the income of the second standard be again forthcoming,

Government may consider an application for its re-establishment. The decision of Government upon all these points will be communicated in the Annual Reports.

35. As regards the management of Sudder Dispensaries, the Committee will consist, as hitherto, of the Commissioner, the Judge, the Magistrate, the Joint and Assistant Magistrate, the Deputy Collector, and as many Native gentlemen as may be thought advisable; the Civil Surgeon being the Secretary. If possible, a Branch Dispensary should similarly have its Local Committee composed of the principal subscribers; the Native Doctor being Secretary. This Sub-Committee should report their proceedings to the Committee at the Sudder Station. Both the Committee and Sub-Committee will have the entire management of the Local Funds and the charges upon them, the proceedings of the latter being subject to the approval of the Sudder Committee. But to ensure the check on the expenditure, which at present, as shown by Dr. Walker in his letter, is much needed, it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that an inspecting agency to scrutinize and check contingent bills is essential to economy and to save waste and extravagance. The facts stated in Dr. Walker's letter, where he shows that Bazaar medicines cost in one district only half a pie per patient, and in another nine pie, while the dieting of a patient at Muttra cost Rs. 1-10-9, and at Futtehgurh only 2 annas and 10 pie, show conclusively the urgent necessity of a change in this respect.

36. The Lieutenant-Governor would, therefore, suggest that the duty of inspection be entrusted to the Superintendent-General and Superintendents of Vaccination under the new arrangements, and that an additional allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem be granted to each of those officers for the performance of this duty. They should periodically visit Dispensaries, receive and check bills and returns, and submit an Annual Report. His Honor is confident that if carried out this would be a really economical arrangement, and he believes that until some such measure be sanctioned, the expenditure of Dispensaries will never be on a thoroughly satisfactory footing.

37. The Dispensary Committee should economize their funds to the utmost, as ordinary repairs must be defrayed from this source. They may increase or diminish their Establishment to any extent, consistent of course with their funds and with maintaining the efficiency of the institution; but no appropriation of the vested capital on any account will be allowed without the special sanction of Government. Extensive repairs, when requisite, will be put in the hands of the Department of Public Works, and the cost defrayed from the vested or reserve funds of the Institution under the rules of that Department. Thus, the contingent bill of each Dispensary, instead of being in its present form (*see* bill appended), will show the class of the Dispensary and the officers attached to it. It will not contain, as now, other headings, and therefore its counter-signature by the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals for the Division will be dispensed with. There will be no savings from the Government grant; the Superintendent will only draw for the Establishment actually employed; and any vacancy, temporary or permanent, must as in other Offices, be at once reported to the Civil Pay Master. The contingent bills of Branch Dispensaries will be in the same form, and will be forwarded, as now, through the Superintendent of the Sudder Dispensary. Thus no other charges but those on account of the Establishment authorized by Government will be audited by the Civil Pay Master; but all other expenditure will, as before stated, be scrutinized and checked by the inspecting officers, and an Annual Report submitted by them for the information of Government.

38. The accounts of the Sudder Dispensary will be kept separately from those of each of the Branches, and no transfer of the funds of the one will be made to the other, except on any special emergency, which should be reported. Each institution, whether large or small, must stand or fall upon its own resources. There may be occasions when it may be found necessary for the parent Dispensary to aid the Branch; but the sanction of the Committee should first be obtained, and the proceedings reported for the information of Government.

39. The system under which European medicines are now supplied to Dispensaries might also, His Honor thinks, be changed with advantage. At present the practice is for a blank indent to be furnished to each Sub-Assistant Surgeon or Native Doctor at each Dispensary, and after being filled up by him and counter-signed by the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, the medicines are supplied from the Military Stores.

40. This system does not seem calculated to promote economy either in the demand or the supply, and the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it would be preferable to direct that one annual indent for each main Dispensary should be submitted through the Civil Surgeon of the district, and counter-signed by the inspecting officer, who would regulate the supply according to the class of the Dispensary and the number of Branch Dispensaries attached to it. Branch Dispensaries should only indent upon Sudder Dispensaries for European medicines. Special circumstances should of course be taken into account in allowing certain medicines to certain localities, as in hill districts, where fevers are very prevalent and the demand for quinine is great. The practice of granting a supply calculated according to the average requirements of the Dispensary has been found to work admirably, and with a great saving of expense, at the Railway Dispensary at Allahabad.

41. Adverting now to the objections raised by the Officiating Inspector-General of Prisons to the appointment of Native Doctors to the charge of Dispensaries, it may be remarked that, in the above scheme, it has only been proposed to appoint them to 2nd Class Sudder Dispensaries, where they will be under the immediate *surveillance* of the Civil Surgeon, and to the charge of Branch Dispensaries, where no other arrangement is feasible. There can, however, be no question as to the necessity of the strict supervision insisted upon by Dr. Walker, and the Superintendent would do well to endeavor to secure a man thoroughly acquainted with the details of his profession, and, by occasionally inspecting the daily routine of Dispensary practice, to test the correctness of the daily average Returns.

42. The success or failure of a Dispensary must depend mainly on the Civil Surgeon in charge; and if he throws himself heartily into the work, and succeeds in obtaining the cordial co-operation of the European and Native community, the institution will doubtless prosper. The introduction of the new system, under which Government aid will now be given, will, however, possess this superiority over present arrangements, that, if the inhabitants of the locality fail to appreciate the advantages of the institution, and the local subscriptions consequently cease, Government will no longer be called upon to support from its own funds a comparatively useless Establishment.

43. The necessary instructions will be issued for giving effect at once to the proposed new rules in the case of all new Dispensaries, or in Dispensaries to which Government do not already contribute. In the case, however, of Dispensaries already established and subsidized by Government, His Honor thinks it will be but fair to allow them a year's grace; but the Dispensary Committees will be clearly given to understand that, if after that time they are not prepared to conform to the rules now laid down, the aid of Government will be withdrawn, unless very special reasons are shown to the contrary.

44. As regards the four Branch Dispensaries in Rohilcund, for which a grant was requested in my letter No. 2301A., of 19th June, 1863, enquiry will now be made whether the Committees are prepared to fulfil the conditions now prescribed, and, on receipt of this information, you will again be addressed.

45. I am also to solicit the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council to the proposed allowances to the Superintendent-General and Superintendents of Vaccination in their capacity of Inspectors of Dispensaries, amounting in the aggregate to Rs. 400 a month. The usual tabular Statement accompanies. His

Honor is convinced that some such provision is imperatively required for the careful check and supervision of Dispensary accounts and contingent bills, and he, therefore, trusts that the Government of India will accord their appoval to his proposal.

CIRCULAR No. 46A.—*From* JUNIOR SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to* ALL COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS (No. 3960½A).—*Dated Camp Agra, the 26th December*, 1864.

SIR,—In continuation of the endorsement from this Office No. [*], dated 16th instant, I am directed to state, for your information and for communication to all Civil Surgeons and Dispensary Committees within your Division, that the Annual Report, showing the results of the management of Dispensaries for the year 1865, should be sent to Dr. Clark in his capacity of Inspector-General of Dispensaries, and that any proposals regarding allowances to or the management of Dispensaries should also be submitted to Government through his Office.

* Commissioner	of Meerut,	No. 3854A.
"	" Bareilly,	No. 3855A.
"	" Allahabad,	No. 3856A.
"	" Benares,	No. 3857A.
"	" Jhansie,	No. 3858A.
"	" Ajmere,	No. 3859A.
"	" Kumaon,	No. 3860A.
"	" Goruckpore,	No. 3861A.
"	" Agra,	No. 3862A.

CIRCULAR No. 7A.—*From* SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces*, TO OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF DISPENSARIES (No. 288A).—*Dated Allahabad, the 30th January*, 1865.

SIR,—The Inspector-General of Prisons, North-Western Provinces, having, by Notification No. 3852, dated the 16th ultimo, been appointed Inspector-General of Dispensaries under this Government, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to convey the following instructions for the guidance of all officers in charge of Dispensaries in these Provinces, with the intention of placing more clearly before them the objects His Honor has in view :—

2. It is not intended that the new arrangements should in any way interfere with the functions of the chief Medical Authorities, or alter the existing check of monthly accounts and submission of monthly Returns to the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals of your Circle. These Returns and Statements will continue to be submitted, checked, and disposed of, as heretofore.

3. But the necessity of the Government being provided with a periodical review and comparative Statements of all Charitable Dispensaries in these Provinces is apparent, and the Inspector-General of Dispensaries has consequently been directed to examine and inspect these institutions during his cold-weather tour, and to call for Quarterly Returns for expenditure, number of patients treated, operations performed, &c., &c., in the forms which will be received from his Office, and which, together with the Annual Reports and Returns to be submitted in the forms prescribed by that officer, will enable the Government to obtain a correct view of the expenditure, usefulness, and comparative value, of the working of each institution.

4. Medical Officers, Sub-Assistant Surgeons, and Native Doctors, on assuming or relinquishing charge of Dispensaries, must, in addition to any reports required by the Medical Authorities, report the circumstance to the Inspector-General of Dispensaries.

All correspondence relating to the construction and establishment of new Dispensaries, as well as increase or decrease of existing establishments and salaries, must be submitted through the Inspector-General of Dispensaries for the orders of Government; and I am to request that any information required by the Inspector-General, as to the management and working of the Dispensaries under your charge, may be readily furnished.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor further desires me to request that you will, in addition to visiting the chief Dispensaries daily, as laid down in existing Dispensary Rules, visit all the Branch Dispensaries under your charge as often as possible, so as to check and scrutinize, periodically, the Accounts and Returns of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon or Native Doctor in charge. You will be entitled to draw travelling allowance for these visits, and you will be good enough to state in your Annual Reports the extent to which you have been able to perform this duty.

From SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to* PRINCIPAL INSPECTOR-GENERAL, *Medical Department, Calcutta (No.* 1592*A).—Dated Nynee Tal, the 6th May,* 1865.

SIR,—The new Rules regarding the grant of aid to Dispensaries having been approved by the Government of India, I am directed to forward, for your information, the accompanying list of aided Dispensaries in these Provinces, showing the class in which they have been placed.

2. Dispensaries under these Rules have been arranged in four classes, according to the amount of local support they enjoy and the importance of the locality in which they are situated.

3. The allowance given by Government will in future be devoted solely to payment of establishments in the scales noted on the margin; all other expenses, whether for establishment or contingencies, being met from the funds procured from the residents of the neighbourhood. As the pay of the subordinate Medical Officers in charge will henceforth be regulated entirely according to the class of the institution, I am desired to request that you will instruct Deputy Inspectors of Hospitals to bear in mind the rank of Dispensaries, when nominating Native Doctors to the charge of them.

1st Class Dispensary.		
Sub-Assistant Surgeon, according to rank.		
Compounder, ...	Rs.	8
Dresser, ...	"	8
2nd Class Dispensary.		
Native Doctor, ...	"	40
Compounder, ...	"	6
1st Class Branch.		
Native Doctor,...	"	30
2nd Class Branch.		
Native Doctor, ...	"	20

4. Some transfers of Sub-Assistant Surgeons have been rendered necessary by the new classification of Dispensaries, information of which has already been given to Deputy Inspectors of Hospitals. Any future changes in classification will similarly be communicated to the Medical Department.

5. I am also to forward, for your information, a copy of the Circular issued from this Office* regarding the duties of the Inspector-General of Dispensaries, which appointment has been conferred on the Inspector-General of Prisons.

*No. 7A., dated 30th January, 1865.

6. It will be observed that it is not intended to interfere with the functions of the Medical Authorities, but simply to concentrate in one officer, who should form the adviser of Government, the powers hitherto exercised by Commissioners of Divisions, and thus secure a more uniform and effective control, and also a better comparative report of progress.

7. In conclusion, I am to remark that, though the check hitherto exercised by Deputy Inspectors of Hospitals over the expenditure on diet and Bazaar medicines is retained under new arrangements, it should be remembered that the funds now to be expended thereon will be procured, not from Government, but from local sources, and that the control of the Deputy Inspector of Hospitals should be directed mainly to the checking of waste and extravagance. His Honor is of opinion that, while it is desirable to strengthen the power and responsibility of the Committee of Management, the Medical superior Authorities can, from their experience, render valuable service in the direction indicated, which, His Honor feels assured, will continue to be afforded with the zeal and ability that has hitherto characterized them.

List of Dispensaries in the North-Western Provinces, showing the classes to which they belong.

District.	Sudder Dispensaries.		Branch Dispensaries.	
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
		Meerut Division.		
Dehra Dhoon, ...	...	Dehra, ...	...	Mussoorie. Kalsee.
Seharunpore, ...	Seharunpore, ...	...	...	...
Mozuffernuggur,	...	Mozuffernuggur, ...	...	...
Meerut, ...	Meerut, ...	...	Meerut City, ... Hauper, ...	... ...
Boolundshuhur,	...	Boolundshuhur, ...	...	...
Allygurh, ...	Allygurh, ...	...	Hatrass, ... Secundra Rao, ...	Khyr. ...
		Agra Division.		
Muthra, ...	...	Muthra, ...	...	...
Agra, ...	Agra, ...	...	...	Dhurmsala. Tajgunj. Loha-ki-Mundee.
Furruckabad, ...	Furruckabad, ...	...	Futtehgurh, ... Kaemgunj, ...	... ...
Etah, ...	Etah, ...	...	Khasgunj, ...	...
Etawah, ...	...	Etawah, ...	...	...
		Rohilcund Division.		
Bijnour, ...	...	Bijnour, ...	...	Nujjeebabad. Nuggeena.
Moradabad, ...	Moradabad, ...	...	Kasheepore, ...	...
Budaon, ...	Budaon, ...	...	Suheswan, ... Datagunj, ... Bissowlee, ...	Goonour. Bilsee. Ooseith. Islamnuggur.
Bareilly, ...	Bareilly, ...	...	Buheree, ... Aonla, ... Beesulpore, ... Pilibheet, ... Killa, City Bareilly,	Pooranashuhur. ... ...
Shahjehanpore,...	Shahjehanpore, ...	...	Kuttra, ... Goolurria, ...	... ...
		Allahabad Division.		
Cawnpore, ...	Cawnpore, ...	...	...	Derapore. Ghatumpore. Bhognipore. Generalgunj. Nawabgunj.
...	...	Futtehpore, ...	...	...
Banda, ...	Banda, ...	...	Kirwee, ...	...
Allahabad, ...	Allahabad, ...	...	Barah, ... Meja, ...	Phoolpore. Daragunj. Kydgunj. Kuttra. Shahpore.
Humeerpore, ...	...	Humeerpore, ...	...	Raat.
		Goruckpore Division.		
...	Goruckpore, ...	...	Bansee, ...	...
		Benares Division.		
Benares, ...	Benares Hospital, Bheloopore Dispensary, ...	... ...	Chowk, Benares, ... Chundowlee, ...	Ausangunj. ...
Azimgurh, ...	...	Azimgurh, ...	...	...
Jounpore, ...	...	Jounpore, ...	...	Muchleeshuhur.
Mirzapore, ...	Mirzapore, ...	...	Doodhee, ... Koour, ... Nargeehat, ...	... ...
Ghazeepore, ...	...	Ghazeepore, ...	Bulleeah, ...	...
		Jhansie Division.		
Jhansie, ...	...	Jhansie, ...	...	...
Jaloun, ...	Oraie, ...	...	Calpee, ...	Koonch.
		Ajmere.		
...	Ajmere, ...	...	...	...
		Kumaon.		
...	...	Almorah, ...	...	Petoragurh.
...	Nynee Tal, ...	...	...	Huldwanee. Kaleedongee.
...	...	Sreenuggur, with branches on the pilgrim route, supported entirely from Local Funds.		...

From UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *Home Department, to* SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces* (*Docket No.* 1837).—*Dated* 26*th June,* 1865.

WITH reference to Government Order No. 1122A., dated 7th April last, forwards, for information, Extract from Proceedings in the Financial Department, with a Resolution, No. 893, dated 19th June, 1865, sanctioning a scale of travelling allowance to Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools in the North-Western Provinces.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, (*No.* 893).—*Dated Simla, the* 19*th June,* 1865.

READ an endorsement by the Home Department, No. 456, dated 17th May, 1865, forwarding, for consideration and orders, copy of a correspondence with the Government of the North-Western Provinces, regarding travelling allowance to Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Schools in those Provinces.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council observes that there are five Inspectors, one Joint and two Assistant Inspectors of Schools in the North-Western Provinces. Of the five Inspectors, one for the Benares Circle, who receives a salary of Rs. 350, (besides Rs. 600 as Principal of the Benares College), does not draw any travelling allowance, nor does the Joint Inspector whose salary is Rs. 500 a month.

It is probable from this circumstance that the pay of these two officers was fixed on the understanding that it was to preclude separate allowance for travelling charges, and, pending information on this point, sanction to their receiving separate travelling allowance in future is withheld.

INSPECTORS.		*Salary.*
1st or Meerut Circle,	...	Rs. 800
2nd or Agra do.,	...	" 800
3rd or Benares do.,	...	" 350
Kumaon do.,	(*Staff*),	" 250
Ajmere do.,	...	" 500
JOINT INSPECTORS.		
Benares Circle,	... ...	Rs. 500
ASSISTANT INSPECTORS.		
1 First Grade,	.. ...	Rs. 600*
1 Second Grade,	... ...	" 600*

* Including Rs. 100 travelling allowance.

To the Inspector in Kumaon, His Excellency in Council is pleased, on the recommendation of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, to allow Rs. 5 a day to be drawn, as at present, when on tour.

The remaining three Inspectors for the Meerut, Agra, and Ajmere Circles, and the two Assistant Inspectors respectively, will draw travelling allowance within their Circles (in lieu of the fixed amounts now drawn by them) at the rate of eight annas a mile for the distance travelled, with Rs. 4 a day for halts, on the condition that no more than Rs. 50 shall be drawn for a continuous halt at one station or place.

From OFFICIATING JUNIOR SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to* COMMISSIONER, *Rohilcund Division* (*No.* 2679*A.*).—*Dated Nynee Tal, the* 20*th July,* 1865.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 91, dated 28th ultimo, submitting a reference from the Magistrate of Bijnour, bearing on the question of the inspection of District Jails by Civil Officers directed in the Government Circular, No. 27, dated 13th May last, and the possession of any authority to interfere in their management.

2. In reply, I am desired to state that the question raised by Mr. Palmer is attended with no doubt. Should the Magistrate, on inspecting the Jail, find any thing which he thinks requires amendment, and the officer in charge of the Jail does not agree with him, he should record his opinion to that effect in the Jail Register, a copy of which the officer in charge of the Jail is bound to forward at once to the

Inspector-General of Jails. The Magistrate can also himself address the Inspector-General if he thinks fit, but he ought not to issue authoritative orders to the officer in charge of the Jail, as he has no power of direct interference, except under circumstances which are beyond all ordinary rules.

NOTIFICATION No. 2755A.—*General Department.—Dated the 22nd of July*, 1865.

THE following alteration in the rules for the execution of Act XXVI. of 1850 within the Civil Station of Cawnpore, having been approved by Government, is published for general information, and is to be considered in force from this date:—

In Clause 3 of Rule 15, after the words "or Native houses," the words "with the exception of taxes on any articles *bonâ fide* in transit" have been inserted.

NOTIFICATION No. 3008A.—*General Department.—Dated the 12th of August*, 1865.

THE following addition to the Revised Regulations for Grants-in-aid to Schools in the North-Western Provinces has been approved by Government and is published for general information.

"GRANT-IN-AID RULES."—Article III. 3 A. That Schooling fees are paid by at least three-fourths of the pupils; those exempted from payment being *bonâ fide* indigent (excepting in cases of Normal Orphan and Female Schools in which no tution fee need be exacted).

NOTIFICATION No. 3445A.—*General Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 22nd September*, 1865.

THE duties on saltpetre, crude and refined, imported into the towns of Secundra Rao, Hurdooagunge, Attrowlee, and Hatrass, in the Allygurh district, which were sanctioned in Notification No. 2463A., dated 4th July last, are hereby abolished.

NOTIFICATION No. 3147A.—*General Department.—Dated the 28th August*, 1865.

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 1802, dated the 16th of August, 1865, is published for general information:—

No. 1802.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, Simla, under date the 16th August, 1865.

READ an endorsement from the Public Works Department, No. 1108E., dated 27th June, 1865, referring for consideration the two following questions connected with leave of absence to Uncovenanted Servants:—

1*st*.—Whether six months' leave on private affairs can be granted to an Uncovenanted Officer who has not served six years from the date of first appointment.

2*nd*.—Whether the leave can be taken by instalments.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council observes that the first leave for six months is *not* due until the completion of six years' service; and that the six months' leave cannot be taken in two instalments;—the Rule says explicitly "leave on private affairs for six months *in one period*"

No. 1144.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department, (Revenue), Simla, under date the 17th August, 1865.

READ the undermentioned papers:—

From the Officiating Deputy Surveyor General, No. 22, dated 2nd June, 1865:

To the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, Nos. 1753—55, dated 22nd June, 1865.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 237T., dated 5th July, 1865.

From the Government, North-Western Provinces, No. 2507A., dated 7th July, 1865.

From the Government, Punjab, No. 487, dated 4th July, 1865.

RESOLUTION.—The first of the communications noted above, contains a proposal to allow to the head of the Revenue Surveys the authority exercised by the head of the Topographical and Trigonometrical branches of the Survey Department, in the following respects:—

(1st.) To make transfers and changes of Surveyors and Assistants without previous reference to the Local Governments and Administrations.

(2nd.) To grant privilege leave, subject to confirmation.

2.—A reference on the subject having been made to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab, it appears that the two former see no objection to the proposal. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, while offering no remark on that part of the proposition which relates to the granting of privilege leave, thinks that, in regard to transfers and changes, the Local Government should previously be allowed the opportunity of urging any objections that might exist.

3.—The Governor-General in Council observes that it would not be convenient to have a difference of system, and that as there is no objection to the grant of the desired authority with respect to the Lieutenant-Governorships of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, and to the Provinces immediately under the Governor-General, it does not seem expedient to withhold it as respects the Punjab. And while it is more convenient, His Excellency in Council thinks also that it is entirely safe to place in the hands of the head of the Revenue Surveys the discretion he has asked for, and is pleased to decide accordingly.

NOTIFICATION No. 3652A. of 1865.—*General Department.—Dated Allahabad, the 19th October,* 1865.

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 2528, dated the 26th of September, 1865, is re-published for general information:—

No. 2528.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated Simla, the 26th September, 1865.

READ a letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 668, dated the 17th February, 1865, requesting that some definite rule may be laid down to regulate the allowances of ministerial and other Officers of Government suspended from office pending enquiry into their conduct, and eventually restored; and to fix definitely the principle on which any period of such a suspension can be reckoned towards pension.

Read a Circular from the Financial Department, No. 962, dated 23rd June, 1865, calling on the Governments of Madras and Bombay to furnish information as to the practice in those Presidencies.

Read the replies from those Governments, Nos. 385 and 377, dated respectively 26th April, and 8th August, 1865.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to pass the following Rules :—

1st.—Subsistence to an Uncovenanted Servant, who is suspended pending an inquiry into his conduct, should be limited, before the result of the inquiry is known, to one-fourth of his salary, unless he be an European on pay exceeding Rs. 25, in which case the subsistence is to be allowed at one-fourth of salary, to an amount not less than Rs. 25 monthly.

2nd.—Should the officer be reinstated, he may, at the discretion of the local Government, or of the head of Department, to whom the local Government may delegate such authority, be allowed full salary, if he shall have been fully acquitted, or a portion of his salary if the result of the inquiry should be censure or admonition; but where censure or admonition is awarded, the subsistence allowance during suspension must be so adjusted as not to involve additional charge.

3rd.—When the payment which the local Government may adjudge for the period of suspension to an officer who is reinstated involves additional expense, it must be separately provided for.

4th.—An officer whose suspension is followed by dismissal will not be allowed more than the subsistence which may be admissible to him under Rule I. for the period that he was suspended.

5th.—The time passed under suspension pending inquiry is taken into account as service towards pension in cases of reinstatement; where suspension has been adjudged as a penalty, the period is disallowed.

No. 3685A.

Dated 21st October, 1865.

THE following Notification, issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 2376, dated the 15th of September, 1865, is re-published for general information :—

No. 2376.—*The 15th September,* 1865.

The following is published for general information :—

From SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *Financial Department, to* ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, *North-Western Provinces* (*No.* 1772).—*Dated Simla, the 11th August,* 1865.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of two letters from the late Officiating Civil Pay Master, North-Western Provinces, Nos. 31 and 41, dated respectively the 29th June, and 1st July, 1865, submitting, for consideration the three following questions connected with leave of absence to Covenanted Civil Servants, viz. :—

I.—Does Section 6 require an interval of six months between two instalments of privilege leave?

II.—Does Section 8 bar the enjoyment, in one calendar year, of instalments amounting to more than one calendar month, when leave has been accumulated?

III.—Must a service of three months be required after privilege leave, previous to furlough or retirement?

2nd.—In answering all these questions negatively, I am directed to observe that the meaning of the Rules regarding privilege leave will be clear, if Rules 6 and 8 were read according to the following arrangement of them; viz.:—

The Government may grant leave of absence for one month in each calendar year.

As a general rule, such leave will be in one period; but it shall be discretional with the Government to sanction leave under this rule in two instalments, not exceeding in the aggregate one month within the calendar year.

No second leave can be granted under this rule until the completion of eleven months from the expiration of the last leave if taken at one time, or until the completion of six months from the expiration of the last instalment of a leave if it has been divided.

An Officer not availing himself of leave in any year may obtain leave for two months after the expiration of twenty-two months from the termination of his last leave; and if two years pass without enjoyment of the privilege, he may obtain leave for three months after the expiration of thirty-three months from the termination of his last leave.

An officer to whom an accumulation of leave may be thus due; and who may take only a portion of it, may be allowed to take the remainder subsequently.

NOTIFICATION No. 3798A.—*Financial Department.—Dated the 27th October,* 1865.

THE following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 2630, dated the 29th of September, 1865, to the address of the Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces, is published for general information:—

From SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *to the* ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, *North-Western Provinces (No.* 2630).—*Dated Simla, the 29th September,* 1865.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 125, dated 15th September, 1865, I am directed to state that a Military Officer on Civil employ, who may accumulate privilege leave for three months under the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules, agreeably to the decision promulgated in the Financial Department's Notification, No. 5914, of 28th November, 1864, can of course divide that accumulated leave into two periods, under the rules applicable to Covenanted Civil Servants.

No. 3866A.—*From* UNDER-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to* SECRETARY TO THE SUDDER BOARD OF REVENUE, *North-Western Provinces.—Dated Allahabad, the 31st October,* 1865.

SIR,—With reference to your letters, Nos. 123 and 148, dated respectively the 6th and 18th instant, regarding the registration of the instruments described in Section 16, Act XVI. of 1864, I am directed to state, for the information and guidance of the Board, that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to sanction the adoption in these Provinces of the Circular* issued by the Board of Revenue of the Lower Provinces on the subject.

* No. 19 of July, 1865.

LOWER BOARD CIRCULAR No. 19.

Published in printed pamphlet for July, 1863, *page* 145.

Of the instruments affected by Section 16, Act XVI. of 1864, to which Government or the Court of Wards are parties, those described in Clauses 1 and 2, must be registered in order to meet the provisions of Section 68, as to the priority of such deeds. The Board do not consider that any of the other instruments described in Section 16, need be registered.

Add therefore to the Miscellaneous Rules LXA. Registration of Assurances. Of the instruments described in Section 16, Act XVI. of 1864, to which Government or the Court of Wards may be a party, those described in Clauses 1 and 2 should always be registered. If a District Officer consider it desirable for any special reasons, to register any of the other instruments described in the Section, he is at liberty to do so, but, ordinarily, the Board do not consider that it would be necessary.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT, THE 16TH OCTOBER, 1865.

From SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *Military Department*, TO THE QUARTER MASTER GENERAL (*No.* 429).—*Dated Simla, the 27th September*, 1865.

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter No. 1284, dated 26th May, 1865, an earlier reply to which has been unavoidably prevented.

2. In reply I am to acquaint you, for His Excellency's information, that tents belonging to a Regiment are to be retained in all cases for Regimental purposes, and are not to be lent to the Civil Authorities for the use of prisoners in the event of epidemics breaking out in Jails, or on other occasions. Orders will be issued accordingly to the various Civil Governments and Administrations.

No. 2736.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, Simla, under date the 5th October, 1865.

READ again the Financial Proceedings of 26th April, 1865, in which the Government agreed to bear, for two years only, the whole cost of teachers of Normal Schools in the North-Western Provinces, instead of requiring one-half of it to be paid by the Education Cess, and in which the opinion of the Home Department was requested on a proposal from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, that the Local Cess should contribute only two Rupees a month towards the stipends of Pupil Teachers in training in those Normal Schools.

Read an Endorsement of the Home Department, No. 1824, dated the 11th September, forwarding with its opinion a letter with enclosure, from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, stating the present amount of stipends of pupils in training at the Normal Schools of those Provinces, the amount which that Government thinks it desirable to fix for the purpose, and the portion thereon, that should be paid from the Local Cess.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve that the Government contribution towards the stipends of pupils in the Normal Schools be reduced from Rupees 4 to Rupees 3 a month, for the two years during which the Educational Cess in the North-Western Provinces, is to be exempted from sharing the cost of the teachers in the Normal Schools, it being left at the discretion of the Local Authorities to add to that sum from Local Funds, according to the requirements of the different localities.

CONTENTS.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1865.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Subject.	*Date.*	*Page.*
Resolution by the Government of India, Financial Department, laying down rules in order to secure the admission of qualified persons to the subordinate situations in the establishments of offices of Audit and Account, ...	21st January, 1865,	1
Notification by the Government of India, Home Department, publishing a correspondence with the Secretary of State, directing that after the age of 55 years, no Military or Naval Officer, nor any Uncovenanted Servant who received his appointment direct from the Government, should be appointed to a new office, or be permitted to retain an office which he has held for 5 years, ...	18th February, 1865,	2
Ruling of the Government of India to the effect that the Retiring Allowance authorized for peons dismissed, from Government employ on reduction of establishment, after having completed 30 years' service, was to be confined to peons and not to be extended to dufturies or to other servants held to belong to the same class, ...	18th March, 1865, 11th March, 1865,	3
Route to be taken in future by an Officer when proceeding to join a new appointment, or when transferred from one district to another, prescribed, ...	29th July, 1865,	*ib.*
Resolution of the Government of India on the amalgamation of the Offices of Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, and of Civil Paymaster, and on the appointment of an Accountant-General in each Presidency, ...	22nd July, 1865,	4
Ruling of the Government of India regarding Paper Currency Notes, ...	19th August, 1865,	7
Coins coined at the Mint established by the Gwalior State in the town of Jhansie not to be received in payment of Government Revenue, ...	30th September, 1865,	8
Accounts kept in the Vernacular in the Account Branch of the Sudder Treasuries of India, to be kept in future in the English language, ...	6th May, 1865,	*ib.*

Subject.	*Date.*	*Page.*
Rule under which Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Class receive an increase of Rs. 50 per mensem in non-Regulation Provinces on passing the Lower Standard of Examination and on being vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Grade, made applicable to all Covenanted Assistant Magistrates and Collectors in the North-Western Provinces, ...	7th October, 1865,	11
Power of Local Governments and Administrations, under certain restrictions, to employ temporary Establishments without reference to the Supreme Government, ...	7th October, 1865,	*ib.*
Commissioners authorized to transfer pensions other than Political from one district to another, ...	7th October, 1865,	12
Definition by the Government of India of the term "Public Works" as regards the Civil Budget Estimates, and prescription of a rule for adjusting expenditure on that account, ...	25th November, 1865,	*ib.*

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1865.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

CIRCULAR No. 4A.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to* COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS (No. 39A.).—*Dated Allahabad, the 20th January,* 1865.

SIR,—I am directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a Resolution by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 4238, dated 29th ultimo, laying down rules in order to secure the admission of qualified persons to the subordinate situations in the establishments of offices of Account and Audit, and to request the observance of these rules on the occurrence of any future vacancy in the Treasury Establishments subordinate to you.

2. The Director of Public Instruction will be informed that it is the desire of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor that the examinations of candidates for such situations shall be conducted by the Inspectors of the different Divisions during their tours. Any future appointments made previous to examination must, I am to state, be considered as temporary and subject to the prescribed examination.

RESOLUTION No. 4238.—FORT WILLIAM, FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—*Dated the 29th December,* 1864.

IN order to secure the admission of qualified persons to the subordinate situations in the establishments of the offices of Account and Audit, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to determine that the following rules shall be observed:—

1st.—The minimum age of admission will be eighteen years.

2nd.—Every candidate must be certified by competent medical evidence to be of sound bodily health.

3rd.—The respectability of his character must be attested by two trustworthy persons.

4th.—He must pass a satisfactory examination in—

English, orthography and hand-writing—tested by writing from dictation, English composition.

Arithmetic up to, and inclusive of, vulgar and decimal fractions.

Reading and speaking the vernacular language of the Province.

2. When a vacancy occurs in the lowest class in any Office of Account or Audit, the Head of the office, after selecting one or more candidates, will require from each the necessary certificates under headings 1, 2, and 3.

3. If these certificates are satisfactory, the Head of the office will, with the permission of the Local Government, arrange with the Director of Public Instruction

for the candidates being examined in the subjects described under the 4th head, and for the result of the examination being reported to him.

4. The best of the candidates who are reported to be properly qualified, will then be appointed to the vacancy, and the Head of the office will, at the same time, enter the candidate's name and date of appointment in a Register, in which should also be recorded as it occurs every notice, favorable or unfavorable, taken by any of his official superiors of the conduct of the person appointed. These Registers should be regularly inspected by the Officers of the Account Department when on tour.

ORDERED, that a copy be sent to each of the Local Governments and Administrations, with a request that the rules may be applied, under their directions, to the subordinate Establishments of the Treasuries in their respective Provinces, with such modifications as they may consider proper.

NOTIFICATION No. 122A.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—*Dated the 13th February*, 1865.

THE following Notification issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 794, dated the 25th of January, 1865, is republished for general information :—

The Governor-General in Council directs the publication, for general information, of the following correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of extending the principle of the existing Civil Service Superannuation Rule to Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and also to Uncovenanted Officers holding gazetted appointments, and receiving such appointments direct from Government :—

Public Despatch from the Governor-General of India in Council, to the Secretary of State (No. 59).—Dated Simla, the 15th September, 1864.

We have the honour to transmit the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 446, dated the 21st of April, from the Government of Bombay, suggesting the expediency of extending the Civil Service Superannuation Rule, contained in Section 29 of the Furlough Regulations of 1855, to Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and also to Uncovenanted Officers.

2. This suggestion accords with the recommendation* made by the Committee appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab at Lahore for the consideration of certain questions affecting the Civil Service of that Province, a copy of whose Report was forwarded to you with our Despatch No. 56, dated the 12th instant.

* "That the Supreme Government be moved to declare the retention of Civil appointments by Military Officers terminable after a certain number of years, as in the case of Civilians."

3. The proposal of the Bombay Government and of the Lahore Committee appears to us to be just, and likely, if adopted, to prove in every way beneficial to the public interests. There seems no reason for supposing that a Rule, which has undoubtedly proved satisfactory in regard to the Covenanted Civil Service, will be less beneficial when applied to other classes of Officers in Civil employment. Having regard, however, to the various ages at which Military and other Officers begin a career of Civil employment, we are disposed to recommend a Rule to the effect that they shall vacate office after a certain age, rather than to prescribe any fixed period of service. In this respect there is an obvious difference between them and Members of the Covenanted Civil Service. The former may enter upon Civil employment at any period of life, while the latter do so at a fixed and nearly uniform age. Hence, a Rule which suffices for the Covenanted Civil Service would operate very unequally, and in many instances be quite inoperative, with regard to the other classes of public servants employed under the Civil Administration.

4. We would recommend, therefore, that after the age of 55 no Military or Naval Officer in Civil employment, nor any Uncovenanted Civil Servant shall be appointed to a new office, or be permitted to retain an office which he has held for five years. We would, however, make the Rule subject, as in the case of Covenanted Civil Servants, to special exceptions, which may be recommended by the Local Government and sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

Public Despatch from the Secretary of State, to the Governor-General of India in Council (No. 90).—Dated the 9th December, 1864.

Para. 1.—I have considered in Council your letter dated 15th September (No. 59) 1864, recommending, with reference to a suggestion from the Government of Bombay, that the principle of the existing Civil Service Superannuation Rule be extended to Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and also to Uncovenanted Officers; and, in accordance with your recommendation, I authorize you to frame a Notification announcing that, after the age of 55, no Military or Naval Officer, nor any Uncovenanted Servant shall be appointed to a new office or be permitted to retain an office which he has held for five years.

2. This Rule will, like the corresponding Rule applicable to Civil Servants, be subject to special exceptions under the authority of the Secretary of State.

Referring to the above correspondence with the Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to pass the following Rule, which shall be held applicable to all Military and Naval Officers in Civil employment, and to Uncovenanted Officers holding gazetted appointments and receiving such appointments direct from Government:—

After the age of 55 years no Military or Naval Officer, or Uncovenanted Servant, shall be appointed to a new office in Civil employment, or shall be permitted to retain any such office which he has held for five years and upwards, except in special cases which are to be referred for the decision of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State. This Rule will be applicable to every Military and Naval Officer, and to every Uncovenanted Servant appointed to any Civil office after its promulgation, and to all other Military and Naval Officers and Uncovenanted Servants employed under the Civil Administration at the close of five years from the date of its promulgation.

No. 983.—*From* Secretary to the Government of India, *to* Secretary to Government, *North-Western Provinces.—Dated Fort William, the* 21*st February,* 1865.

Sir,—With reference to entry 31 in Table B. of the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, in the Financial Department, for December, 1864, I am directed to state that the retiring allowance authorized for peons is to be confined to peons and not to be extended to duftries or to other servants who may be held to belong "to the same class."

Notification No. 811A.—*Financial Department.—Dated Nynee Tal, the* 24*th July,* 1865.

From several references recently made to Government, it appears that doubts are sometimes felt regarding the effect of the rules determining the length of time allowed for joining a new appointment, and the amount of travelling allowance to which an officer transferred is entitled. All officers are therefore informed that the route which is most convenient for the Public Service and most advantageous to Government, in both time and expense, whether wholly by rail or by road, or partly by both, is that which they are required to take, and by which joining-time and travelling allowance will be calculated on the principle laid down in the order of the Government of India, Financial Department, No. 1313, dated 16th March last, and re-published in the Notification of this Government, No. 1081A., dated 3rd April.

No. 1205.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, Simla, under date the 5th July, 1865.

READ again the Financial Resolution No. 2189, dated 20th April, 1865, directing the introduction into the Civil Department of a system of Audit and Account on the model of the English system.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council observes that the amalgamation of the Offices of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General and the Civil Paymaster, was approved in para. 31 of the Resolution, dated 20th April, 1865.

2. As a first step the Office Establishments of those functionaries will be amalgamated as they stand, reductions being effected immediately of such clerks and servants as in the opinion of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General may have become palpably superfluous,—the general revision of the Office being deferred till there shall have been sufficient experience of the requirements of the new system. Such further modifications, however, as may be absolutely necessary, may be made provisionally by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General with a careful regard to the saving which ought ultimately to accrue from the amalgamation of the two Office Establishments, and subject to immediate report to the Government of India.

3. The arrangements which may be made for a proper post-audit and for reports to the Local Governments, on claims to pension and on applications for leave, &c., can also, in many cases, be adapted so as to admit of the pre-examination of claims payable at Stations where there are Accountants-General, on the plan recommended by the English Commissioners of Inquiry into Indian Accounts.

4. At Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively an Examiner of Claims has however been specially allowed, but until further experience of the new system, a similar appointment will not be allowed for any other Province or Administration. When the several Examiners are not employed on the work appertaining more immediately to their appointments, their services will be available for such other additional duties as may be assigned to them by the Accountant-General.

5. In paras. 386—7 of the Report on Civil Accounts, the Commissioners urged the necessity for providing an efficient Deputy to each Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, if the present defective control over Treasuries and over the internal working of the local Account Offices, is to be remedied. The expediency of utilizing for this object the Officers now serving as Civil Paymasters, was suggested by the Commissioners. The Governor-General in Council approves of the recommendation, and is pleased to decide accordingly that for the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay and for Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, there shall be allowed, without any increase of emoluments, an Accountant-General and a Deputy Accountant-General, in place of the present Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General and Civil Paymasters. In the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, the duties which in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay are allotted to Examiners of Claims, will be performed by the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, in addition to any other which may be assigned to him by the Accountant-General.

6. An Accountant-General without a Deputy will be retained, within the present scale of charge, for British Burmah; and the existing provision of a Deputy Accountant-General for Hyderabad and the Assigned Districts, and for the Central Provinces, will continue.

7. Considerable embarrassment has been experienced in the posting of the Officers of Account to Presidencies and Provinces from the circumstance that, whereas they are on a general list for employment in any part of India, the position of an Accountant-General or Deputy Accountant-General in the classified list of the Department, is dependent in many cases on the locality in which he serves. This inconsistency will now be removed by making salaries personal and not local.

8. By the Financial Resolutions No. 84, dated 13th May, 1862, and No. 69, dated 29th August, 1862, the Officers in the Financial Department below the Financial Secretary, and in the Civil Departments of Audit and Account, were formed into classes in a department under the Government of India, with the same scale of pay in each class for Covenanted Officers appointed to the Department after 13th May, 1862, and for Uncovenanted Officers. No alteration in this arrangement will be made.

9. For the Covenanted Officers who were in the Department on 13th May, 1862, certain higher salaries were retained in the first three classes, in order to preserve to them the prospects, on the faith of which they entered the Department.

10. In this way, and from the effects of certain minor modifications of a later date, the sanctioned scale of charge for Officers in the Departments of Account and Audit, as originally constituted by the Resolution of 13th May, 1862, is as follows, *viz.* :—

Class I.—5 *Officers.*

Ordinary salary in the Class, Rs. 1,500 monthly,—rising by Rs. 100 a month after each year of service in the Class to a maximum of Rs. 2,000 monthly.

Exceptional.—Of the five ordinary salaries in the Class, four are in abeyance by the payment of the following in lieu, *viz.* :—

2 on Rs. 3,000 monthly.
2 on Rs. 2,500 do.

These are held by Covenanted Officers already in the Class, and they will be retained for other Covenanted Officers who were in the Department on 13th May, 1862, and who may succeed to any one of these four exceptional salaries.

Class II.—7 *Officers.*

Ordinary salary, Rupees 1,000 a month,—rising to Rupees 1,500 monthly, by an increase of Rupees 75 a month after each year of service in the Class.

Exceptional.—Of the seven ordinary salaries, five are in abeyance by the payment of the following in lieu, *viz.* :—

1 on Rs. 2,500 monthly.
2 on Rs. 2,000 do.
2 on Rs. 1,500 do.

These are held by Covenanted Officers already in the Class, and they will be retained for their benefit and for that of the only Covenanted Officer in the III. Class who entered the Department before 13th May, 1862, and who severally may succeed to any of these five exceptional salaries.

Class III.—5 *Officers.*

Ordinary salary, Rupees 800 a month,—rising by an annual increase of Rupees 50 a month after each year of service in the Class to a maximum of Rupees 1,000 a month.

Exceptional.—Of the five ordinary salaries, one has been in abeyance hitherto by the payment in lieu of a salary of Rupees 1,425, rising from 1st May, 1865, to Rupees 1,500 monthly. This will now be in abeyance by the temporary promotion of the Covenanted Officer who held it to a higher class.

Class IV.—11 *Officers.*

Ordinary salary, Rupees 600 a month,—rising to Rupees 800 by an increase of Rupees 50 monthly after each year's service in the Class.

Class V.—24 *Officers.*

Salary, Rupees 400 a month,—rising to Rupees 600 by an increase of Rupees 50 a month after each year's service in the Class.

11. His Excellency in Council is pleased further to rule that the posting of an Officer to any Province will not confer a title to any higher salary than that of the class from which the Officer is taken, unless the appointment is accompanied by promotion to a higher class, or by a nomination to act in a higher class.

12. With regard to the undermentioned appointments, wherever they exist, the designations of the local Officers of Account and Audit will be hereafter as follow:—

1.—Accountant-General of the Local Government or Administration.
2.—Deputy Accountant-General.
3.—First Assistant to Accountant-General.
4.—Second Assistant to Accountant-General.
5.—Examiner of Claims.

13. All other Officers, whether belonging to the late Civil Paymasters' Offices or the Offices of the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, will be entered as Assistants in the Offices of the Accountants-General to which they are attached. They will be borne in the proper order of precedence or seniority on the classified list, if belonging to that list, or on the rolls of the establishment of which they form a part.

14. In accordance with the terms of this Resolution, and having regard to existing vacancies, and to the special rules of the Department which allow Covenanted Officers on furlough to retain a lien on their appointments in the Department while their salaries are available for Officers in actual employment in the Department, the Governor-General in Council has determined on the following disposition of the several Accountants-General, Deputy Accountants-General, and other classified Officers employed in the Account Department in the several Presidencies and Administrations:—

Designation.	Name.	Salary or Class.	REMARKS.
BENGAL.			
Accountant-General, ...	Mr. Sandeman, ...	2,500	
Deputy Accountant-General, ...	Mr. R. Taylor, ...	1,500	Appointed to officiate in a like capacity at Madras.
Examiner of Claims, ...	Mr. R. C. Tulloch,	Class IV.	
MADRAS.			
Accountant-General, ...	Mr. F. Lushington,	3,000	
Officiating Deputy Accountant-General,* ...	Mr. R. Taylor, ...	2,000†	
First Assistant Accountant-General, ...	Mr. Raynor, ...	Class III.	Absent on sick leave.
Officiating First Assistant Accountant-General, ...	Mr. Mackey, ...	Class V.	With acting allowances of the III. Class.
Second Assistant Accountant-General, ...	Mr. Eede, ...	... ...	Officiating Deputy Accountant-General, N. W. P.
Officiating Second Assistant Accountant-General,	Mr. Macleod, ...	Class V.	With acting allowances of IV. Class.
Examiner of Claims, ...	Mr. Donald, ...	Class V.	
BOMBAY.			
Accountant-General, ...	Mr. J. Lushington,	3,000	
Officiating Deputy‡ Accountant-General, ...	Mr. Christie, ...	Class III.	With the officiating allowances of the II. Class.
First Assistant Accountant-General, ...	Mr. Christie.		
Officiating First Assistant Accountant-General, ...	Mr. Hynes, ...	Class IV.	With the officiating allowances of III. Class.
Examiner of Claims, ...	Mr. Pundurung Gonoba, ...	Class V.	

* Mr. Lodwick, on furlough, holds a lien on this appointment on a salary of Rs. 2,500.
† This salary will be drawn by Mr. Taylor during the absence of Messrs. Chapman and Probyn.
‡ Mr. Chapman, absent on furlough, has a lien on this appointment on a salary of Rs. 2,000.

Designation.	Name.	Salary or Class.	REMARKS.
N. W. PROVINCES.			
Accountant-General, ...	Mr. E. F. Harrison,	2,500	Absent on special duty.
Officiating Accountant-General, ...	Mr. Waterfield, ...	2,000	With usual deputation allowance on Mr. E. F. Harrison's salary.
Deputy Accountant-General, ...	Mr. Waterfield, ...		
Officiating Deputy Accountant-General, ...	Mr. J. Eede, ...	Class IV.	With the officiating allowances of III. Class.
First Assistant Accountant-General, ...	Mr. Crawford, ...	Class IV.	
PUNJAB.			
Accountant-General, ...	Mr. Probyn, ...	...	Absent on sick leave.
Officiating Accountant-General, ...	Mr. W. Clarke, ...	Class III.	With the officiating allowances of II. Class.
Deputy Accountant-General, ...	Mr. W. Clarke, ..		
Officiating Deputy Accountant-General, ...	Mr. Anthony, ...	Class V.	With the officiating allowances of IV. Class.
BURMAH.			
Accountant-General, ...	Mr. H. Mangles,*...	2,000	
NAGPORE.			
Deputy Accouutant-General, ...	Mr. Biss, ...	Class III.	
HYDERABAD.			
Deputy Accountant-General, ...	Mr. Gordon, ...	Class IV.	
Officiating Deputy Accountant-General, ...	Mr. E. S. Byrne,...	Class V.	With the officiating allowances of IV. Class.

* Will draw Rs. 2,500 during Mr. Lodwick's absence on furlough.

From SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *to the* HEAD COMMISSIONER OF PAPER CURRENCY, *Financial Department* (No. 1792).—*Dated Simla, the August*, 1865.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 234, dated 27th July, submitting for the orders of Government, an application from Lahore for four lakhs of Notes of Rs. 500 and 1,000 for the Treasuries in the Punjab, and enquiring whether they should be supplied.

2. In reply, I am desired to refer you to a copy of my letter No. 1743, dated 4th instant, addressed to the Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces, from which you will perceive that it is not the intention of the Government of India to supply Notes to local Treasuries, which are obviously intended to serve as remittances for mercantile transactions in connection with Calcutta, and not for use in the subordinate Circle to which they belong. Every facility should be afforded to promote the latter object, and of course there is no objection to an exchange of small Notes for silver at local Treasuries when required by private individuals for remittances on ac-

count of their own private affairs; but the Government must decline affording any such assistance when required for the purpose of trade or commerce. One of the chief objects of the Paper Currency is to promote a free circulation of Notes in the Circles to which they belong, and not to undertake the remittance business of the country, which could only be carried out to the great derangement of the Government funds, and with great loss to the merchants and shroffs who are in the habit of carrying on exchange operations as a regular business.

From OFFICIATING JUNIOR SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to the* OFFICIATING ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL (No. 1024A).—*Dated Nynee Tal, the 27th September*, 1865.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 1679, dated 13th September, with which you submit a letter from the Extra Assistant Commissioner of Jhansie, reporting that the Gwalior State has established a Mint in the town of Jhansie for the coinage of Nanashahi Rupees, I am desired to inform you that, as the object with which Government Order No. 95A., dated 17th January, 1863, issued, has now been frustrated, it is hereby rescinded, and receipt of these coins in payment of Government revenue is also forbidden.

No. 1979.—*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, dated* 10*th April*, 1865.

READ again paragraphs 248 to 258 of the English Commissioner's Report on the Indian Civil Accounts.

RESOLUTION.

Vernacular Accounts. In these paragraphs it is pointed out that the Accounts of Civil Treasuries are rendered more voluminous and intricate than necessary by the practice which is in force in many Treasuries of keeping the Accounts in two languages; and the changes in this respect recommended by the Commissioners are in general approved by the local Governments and the Officers of Account.

2. In the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, the original Accounts are chiefly kept in Oordoo, written in the Persian character, and these are translated into English for the General Books. The Treasurer's Accounts are in Hindee, and in many Treasuries the complex Rukkum symbols are in use, in place of the simple Persian or English figures.

3. Vernacular Accounts at Tehseel Treasuries must continue, and the reception at the Sudder Treasuries of vouchers and documents written in the Vernacular may to some extent be unavoidable; but at this stage, the use of the Vernacular in the Account Branch of the Sudder Treasury should entirely cease, except that the Treasurer who generally does not understand English may be allowed to keep his record of receipts and payments in his own characters. Even here, however, the use of English figures should be encouraged.

4. The direct posting of the vouchers into the English Accounts can be much facilitated by the use of biglot vouchers as shown in the specimens attached. By having the substance of the vouchers printed in the Vernacular on one side, and in English on the opposite side, of the page, there remain only the blanks to be filled up, and this can readily be done in both languages; so that whilst serving the purpose of a Vernacular voucher, the materials are there for posting it direct into the English Accounts. The simplicity which will follow the introduction of the new system will also add facilities to the abolition of the double Accounts in two different languages.

5. There may be in some cases a difficulty in obtaining Clerks competent to conduct the English Accounts, but by the reduction of the Vernacular Office, a saving of expenditure will arise which can be appropriated to meet any additional remuneration which it may be necessary to grant, in order to secure a better qualified class of Clerks in the English Branch of the Office.

6. His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is therefore pleased to direct that measures be at once taken to confine the Accounts kept in the Account Branch of the several Sudder Treasuries of India to the English language, and that all Vernacular Accounts now in use in that Branch shall cease on the 1st May next, or as soon as it is practicable to carry out the necessary arrangements; the several Accountants-General reporting through the Local Governments to the Financial Department all cases where the obstacles to the course laid down are such as to render delays in carrying out these orders desirable. Such increase of charge in the English Offices, as may be necessary, will be sanctioned by Government out of the savings caused by the reduction of the Vernacular Offices.

7. The success with which the Vernacular Accounts have lately been abolished in the Treasuries of the Central Provinces, shows that the difficulties to be overcome are not so great as might have been anticipated.

8. A list of the Accounts and Returns that may be dispensed with in the Vernacular is appended; such as are necessarily retained being kept in English only.

9. The above orders apply solely to the Account Branch of the Treasuries, but a reduction of Vernacular Accounts and Returns in the Revenue Branch also should be encouraged, as the knowledge of the English language advances.

10. A practice obtains in some Treasuries of keeping exact copies of receipts granted by the Treasuries to public Officers and private individuals. With rare exceptions, the record of the transaction in the Official Books is quite sufficient, and the discontinuance of this useless practice is strongly insisted upon in all such Treasuries where it prevails.

11. The Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General in each Province will report at the end of three months how far these instructions have been acted upon, and what further arrangements he would recommend to give effect to them.

List of Vernacular Accounts and Returns to be dispensed with.

Monthly Treasury Account A. and B. Statements.
Monthly Estimates.
Ditto Contingent Bills.
Ditto Judicial Do.
Ditto Stationery Do.
Treasury Warrants.
Registers of Revenue Deposits.
Do. of Fouzdaree Do.
Do. of Dewanny Do.
Daily Cash Balance Statement.
Account of particulars of Balance of Deposits.
Memorandum of Monthly Cash Balance.
Cash Balance Report.
Ledger Awarya.
Wazkhan.
Statement of Unadjusted Disbursements.
Day Book.
Register of Receipts granted.

——————Treasury, Bengal, Month of——————186 ——.

Head of Service Chargeable. } ———————— Deposits. *No. of Voucher.* } ————————

Original Number. } ———	*Date of Deposit.* } ———	*Name of Depositor.* } ———	*Amount Rupees.* } ———

Aj tarikh——Mah——San 186 Isawi mublagh Rupiye——Anna——Pie—— *babat deposit mazkur-i-bala wasul hoke rasid uski likh di*

Examined and Entered

Rupiye ————

————

Head Clerk

*Received this——day of——*186 , *the sum of Rupees*————

Annas————*Pies*————

being the amount payable to————

on account of the Deposit described above.

R.————

Passed for payment,

Approved

Claimant's Signature } ——— [ ] ———

Dastkhat Dawidar deposit

————

Collector.

————

Judge or Magistrate.

Stamp if required.

——————Treasury, Bengal, Month of——————186——.

Head of Service chargeable. } ———————— *No. of Voucher.* } ————————

Aj tarikh——Mah——San 186— Isawi *Mublagh Rupiye——Anna——Pie—— jo bawajh Zeil paona tha wasul hoke rasid uski likh di.*

————

————

————

————

————

Rupiye————

————

Approved, *Examined and Entered,*

———— ————

Collector. *Head Clerk.*

RECEIVED *this——day of——*186

the sum of Rupees————

Annas————*Pies*————

being the amount due to me for————

————

————

————

————

Rs.————

Claimant's Signature } ————

CIRCULAR No. 25A.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—*Dated Nyanee Tal, the 6th May,* 1865.

ORDERED that a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, for the information of the Board.

CIRCULAR No 54A.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, *to the* COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS (No. 3407).—*Dated Nynee Tal, the 20th September,* 1865.

SIR,—I am directed to forward, for your information and guidance, an Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, sanctioning the proposal to increase the pay of all Covenanted Assistants by 50 Rupees on passing the Lower Standard of Examination, and being vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st Grade.

2. The order will have effect from the 1st proximo.

No. 1896.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, Simla, under date the 19th August, 1865.

READ an endorsement from the Home Department, No. 917, dated 11th August, 1865, forwarding for consideration and orders copy of a correspondence with the Government of the North-Western Provinces, relative to a proposal that the rule under which Assistant Commissioners of the 3rd Class receive an increase of Rs. 50 per mensem in non-Regulation Provinces on passing the Lower Standard of examination and on being vested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the 1st grade, may be made applicable to all Covenanted Assistant Magistrates and Collectors in the North-Western Provinces.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the proposal.

No. 3908 OF 1864.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, dated 21st December, 1864.

READ the following papers :—

Communication from the Officiating Civil Paymaster, Bombay, No. 1848, dated 23rd November, 1864, forwarding a copy of the Proceedings of the Bombay Government, sanctioning a temporary charge on account of the employment of Carcoons in the Honore and Coompta Talookahs.

Endorsement from the Home Department, No. 6307, dated 7th December, forwarding the same proceedings for orders.

Communication from the Civil paymaster, Bombay, No. 1849, dated 23rd November, 1864, forwarding a copy of the Proceedings of the Bombay Government, sanctioning a temporary Establishment for the collection of fees upon firewood and bamboos in the Budee, Gakah, and Padshapoor Talookahs.

Endorsement from the Home Department, No. 6196, dated 6th December, 1864, forwarding the same for orders.

RESOLUTION.

IN confirming the sanction accorded by the Government of Bombay to the abovementioned charges, the Governor-General in Council observes that if the Budget Grant for all charges (except salaries of gazetted officers) in the Department or major head of service to which the temporary Establishments appertain is sufficient to meet the expense, then (the Establishments being temporary, and not being gazetted appointments) the sanction of the Local Government was sufficient. His Excellency in Coun-

cil is accordingly pleased to direct that in similar cases the Civil Paymaster will act on the orders of the Local Government, without any reference to the Government of India, except that such temporary Establishments as may not have lapsed by 30th April, in each year, should be included in the Annual Return of Temporary Establishments which was prescribed by Financial Resolution No. 5226, dated 29th August, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 59A.—*From* JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL, *to all* COMMISSIONERS OF REVENUE (No. 3291).—*Dated Fort William, the 12th September,* 1865.

SIR,—I am directed to forward, for your information and guidance, a copy of a letter No. 358, dated the 15th January, 1859, from the Secretary to the Government of India in the Financial Department, to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, and to state that the Lieutenant-Governor is now pleased to authorize the practice of transferring pensions under the authority of the Commissioner of the Division being adopted in the Lower Provinces.

2. Under the orders now communicated to you, your authority will be sufficient for the transfers of pensions, other than political pensions, from one district to another, or from your own to another Division of this or any other Local Government. The instructions laid down in paragraph 2 of the orders of the Financial Department must be carefully observed.

NOTIFICATION No. 1158A.—FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.—*Dated the 25th November,* 1865.

THE following Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 925A., dated the 16th of October, 1865, is published for general information :—

No. 925A.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, dated 16th October, 1865.

HIS Excellency the Governor-General in Council observes that the Financial Department has forwarded, for the opinion of this Department, a letter from the Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces, enquiring what are the heads of service under which grants-in-aid for Public Works not debitable to the Public Works Budget allotment, under operations of the Financial Resolution above cited, are to appear in the Civil Budget Estimate.

2. His Excellency in Council observes that, as the rules now stand, there should be no Public Works charges of any kind incurred against the Civil Budget Estimates, except for grants-in-aid to works not constructed by State agency. But the discussion which has arisen in the Financial Department on this reference has suggested for consideration whether the present mode of dealing with petty Public Works charges incurred by the agency of the Civil Department, and the system of dealing with grants-in-aid, may not usefully be modified.

3. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the question really at issue is the proper definition of the term "*Public Works,*" as regards the Budget Estimate.

4. As rules are interpreted at present, a grant-in-aid by the State to the building of a church does not bring the expenditure into the category of "Public Works;" while the money spent by a Deputy Collector on a watchman's hut on a Customs' line is a Public Works' charge.

5. In the first case, where professional skill is necessary, and when the Government has certainly some concern in the stability of the structure, and where therefore the skill of its Engineers might be usefully called into play to see that the work is on

the whole properly carried on, the disbursement is left entirely to other Departments, and there is no precaution taken to see that care is exercised to prevent waste.

6. But in the second case, where no skill is requisite, and where the action of the Engineers is probably of no sensible value, the complicated process is gone through of causing the money to be drawn by the Executive Engineer, and paid by him to the Civil Officer who is to disburse it, and then requiring the accounts to be rendered (in a form different from those required of the Civil Officer for his own accounts) to the Controller of Public Works Accounts. In all this it appears that Civil Officers are harassed with unnecessary work, and Engineers employed on matters in which their special training is of no use,—all this, in order to carry to theoretical precision a definition of "Public Works" which might with great advantage be altered.

7. It only leads to extra expense to employ the Public Works Department to construct huts and small temporary buildings which require no skill, and which the Civil Officers themselves can get done more cheaply and quite well enough; and it seems to be still more objectionable, when the Civil Officers are to superintend *such* buildings, to complicate matters by making them obtain funds from, and render accounts to, the Public Works Department.

8. The Commission on Public Works Accounts laid down the principle that, when the Civil Officers undertake the supervision of *Public* Works, they should act as disbursers to the Executive Engineers, receiving funds from them, and rendering accounts to them. The arrangement was not carried out precisely as recommended, but the Executive Engineers supply the money, while the Controllers receive the accounts. This appears quite proper, and is in fact a necessity so long as the item "Public Works" means such works as require professional skill, and for which it would be well for the Engineers to assist the Civil Officers by occasional visits, and by furnishing plans and specifications. It helps to fix some share of the responsibility on the Executive Engineer, who must know of proceedings for which he advances money.

9. In like manner, when the Government makes a grant-in-aid to a Church or such like buildings, it will be well to make the grant with certain conditions, such as approval of the design (as regards stability and cost), and making the work subject to inspection during its execution. To this end it would be well to treat such disbursements as Public Works charges, and to pay them through the Executive Engineer.

10. But for huts and simple temporary buildings, this process might be avoided by excluding them from the definition of Public Works.

11. It is, however, not very easy to make a definition which will apply in every case; and the matter will be greatly simplified if the attempt at precision be given up, and it be at once admitted that there must be some latitude in practice.

12. The rule that it seems desirable to adopt is, that—

"The following classes of works shall not be considered as Public Works, in the "sense of requiring to be provided for in the Public Works Budget Estimate and "disbursed under the Public Works Department rules, unless they are to be executed "by the agency of the Public Works Officers; but their construction or repair may "be provided in the Civil Estimates under each Department as Petty Construction "and Repair."

"Duly authorized shelter for Establishments, whether bungalows of a temporary "character or huts.

"Police lines and buildings, except large Police Stations.

"Educational buildings, with the exception of large permanent structures.

"Any buildings, permanent or temporary, of which the cost is under Rupees 1,000 "each; but alterations, additions, or repairs to buildings in charge of the "Public Works Department, and borne on the Returns of that Department "as recognized State buildings, will not come under this class of works.

"But grants-in-aid to such works as, though constructed by private agency, "would, if carried out at the expense of the State, be Public Works, will be Public "Works charges; as also grants-in-aid to Local Funds with the object of assisting "in such constructions, would fall into the Public Works Estimates."

13. If this be approved, the rules for land may stand as they are, and no further alterations will be necessary in the rules for Public Works Accounts.

14. It will be observed, that these rules in some degree leave the provision for works in the Budgets dependent upon the agency by which they are to be executed, and, with reference to para. 11 of this Resolution, this opening for discretional action seems desirable.

15. As regards the mode of exhibiting these items in the Civil Budget Estimate, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is of opinion that arrangements would be made for readily ascertaining the total expenditure incurred in the Civil Department on the works now under consideration; so that when for statistical purposes it is required to know the total expenditure on constructive works of all kinds, the sum may be found by adding the amount set forth in the Civil Estimates and Accounts to the Public Works Estimates and Accounts.

16. In this view there might be a special head in the Civil Estimates, termed "Petty Construction and Repairs of Buildings."

No. 2787, dated Fort William, 31st October, 1865.

RESOLUTION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, FINANCIAL DEPT.

IN approving of the rule in para. 12 of the foregoing Resolution, the Governor-General in Council directs that all charges for Public Works, which under that rule are to be shown in the Civil Estimates, shall be distinctly exhibited there in the Budget Estimate of the Department concerned, separately from other items. Any expense of the kind which does not appertain to any Department, such as to the Medical Department, to the Police, Education, or Revenue Departments, or to Jails, &c., will be shown distinctly under Miscellaneous, or Grant 26.

CONTENTS.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1865.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Subject.	*Date.*	*Page.*
Ruling of the Supreme Government that a Clerk, paid from and subscribing to the Police Superannuation Fund, might count towards pension previous continuous service: and conversely, a Clerk might reckon towards pension under the Uncovenanted Service Rules previous service to the Superannuation Fund, during the continuance of which he had subscribed for a pension from the Fund, ...	23rd January, 1865.	1
Method prescribed of providing for expenditure on account of Railway fare of Police employed in escorting Prisoners, ...	21st January, 1865. 25th January, 1865. 4th March, 1865.	2
Alteration in the present practice of remitting by Draft the Police Pensions of these Provinces, payable from the Treasuries of other Governments, ...	11th March, 1865.	4
Authority granted to the Inspector-General of Police to pass in Contingent Bills actual expenses within the limits of Rs. 2 per diem, incurred by Inspectors of Police, when required to accompany European Regiments or Detachments, ...	11th March, 1865.	6
Gratuities, when given from the Police Superannuation, to be paid in future by monthly instalments in like manner as gratuities granted by Government, ...	21st March, 1865.	*ib.*
Rules for regulating leave of absence to Officers of Police in these Provinces below the rank of Inspector, ...	29th April, 1865.	*ib.*
Numerical reduction of Deputy Inspectors-General of Police. Considerable extension (in consequence) of the limits of the jurisdiction of the two Officers now holding these appointments. Definition of their functions, &c., &c., &c., ...	18th March, 1865. 29th April, 1865. 13th May, 1865. 27th May, 1865.	8
Circular instructions to Commissioners of Divisions and Inspector-General of Police, regarding the position and duties of a Commissioner of Division as Superintendent of Police, ...	17th June, 1865.	11
Sanction of this Government accorded to the transmission of whole Bank Notes of the lower values by registered letter, or by dâk banghy, when the post was carried by rail, or along well established routes traversed by mail-carts, with a view to the reduction of the expense of the Police Guards employed in the conveyance of Notes, ...	5th August, 1865.	12
Right of Deputy Inspectors-General of Police to the continued exercise of their appellate powers which have not been withdrawn by the Resolution of this Government, No. 560A., dated 26th May, 1865, recognised by Government, ...	2nd Septr., 1865.	13
Measures sanctioned for the general improvement of the Horse Chunda Fund, ...	16th Septr., 1865.	*ib.*

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1865.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

EXTRACT *from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department* (No. 361).—*Dated 23rd January,* 1865.

READ an Office Memorandum from the Home Department, No. 6726, dated 20th December, 1864, forwarding with remarks, for consideration and orders, a letter from the Government of the Punjab, with an enclosure from the Inspector-General of Police in that Province, proposing certain questions regarding the assets of, and subscriptions to, the Police Superannuation Fund, and the incidence, on that fund and on the general revenues, of charges for pensions earned partly by service as a subscriber to the fund, and partly by other service which qualifies for pension.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council observes that the Government of the Punjab should be informed as follows:—

I.—The local Governments are expected not to invest the assets of the Police Superannuation Fund in any manner other than that prescribed in the Financial Resolution, No. 1214, dated 6th July, 1864.

II.—The Government of India has promoted the formation and proper regulation of the Police Funds, and allows interest upon them, but does not guarantee the funds.

III.—Officers in the Punjab Police, who, from their receipt of pay exceeding twenty rupees a month, have from the first been exempted from subscription to the Police Superannuation Fund, should not now be required to pay up subscriptions for the periods from 11th December, 1862, to 28th April and 1st August, 1863, respectively, during which the corresponding classes in the Police Force of other Provinces were compelled to subscribe to the Superannuation Fund.

IV.—Old Military Policemen, formerly Durbar soldiers, whose service from its having been guaranteed, qualifies for pension irrespectively of the Police Superannuation Fund, are not required to subscribe to the fund.

V.—The allusion in the Home Department's letter, No. 274, dated 17th May, 1864, to "Military Policemen whose services were not guaranteed," may be explained by a reference to the letter from the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, No. 318, dated 22nd August, 1863, wherein it was stated that the Punjab Police Force was then composed of:—

1*st.*—"Old Military Policemen of guaranteed service, who receive pensions from "Government, and who therefore need no remark.

2*nd.*—"Military Policemen, whose services were not guaranteed. These men had "no right to pension, but Lord Dalhousie ruled that each man's case would be decided "on its own merits; practically, therefore, they received pensions like the guaran-"teed men.

3*rd.*—"Civil Policemen, who, under the Uncovenanted Rules, were entitled to "pension, if in receipt of Rs. 10 monthly or upwards."

The second of these classes are the Military Policemen, whose services were not guaranteed, respecting whom the Inspector-General of Punjab Police has sought for an explanation.

VI.—The law authorizes the formation of a Police Superannuation Fund for only those Members of the Police Force who are not eligible to pension from the general revenues, and there is no hardship in severing the connexion with the fund of any subscribers to it, who, on promotion, become eligible to pension from the general revenues. So long as such subscribers were not allowed to reckon towards pension from the general revenues, the time which, until promotion, they may have served as subscribers to the Superannuation Fund, it was equitable to allow them the option of abiding by their footing in the Superannuation Fund; but now that the abovementioned service is allowed to count towards the higher pension, the option of continuing subscriptions to the fund is no longer necessary.

VII.—The mode in which the Inspector-General of Punjab Police proposes to regulate the Government contribution to the Police Superannuation Fund, on account of pensions which may be accorded from the fund, partly for service antecedent to the period of subscription to the fund, is objectionable, based as it is on the assumption that, for every pension allotted from the fund, an amount should be capitalized or reserved, which, at an interest of 4½ per cent. per annum, will yield the amount of the pension. This assumes that the charge to the fund for the pension will be perpetual; whereas, it will cease on the death of the pensioner. The Governor-General in Council considers that when the Government and the Police Superannuation Fund are severally liable for pensions which are disbursed from the fund, the Government should pay, not a capital sum, but their quota of pensions as it becomes due, the payment being regulated proportionately to the periods of each pensioner's Government service, and of his service as a subscriber to the fund.

No such contribution, however, appears due from the Government on account of Civil Policemen for their service as such before they became subscribers to the fund. It is assumed in the reference from the Punjab that such service counts towards pension; but, as in the old Civil Police Force, the lowest grade eligible to pension was that of Darogah, which grade received more than Rs. 20 monthly, it seems improbable that any officer in the old Civil Police, in a grade in which he was eligible to pension, can be serving now on the revised Constabulary in a grade below Rs. 20 a month, in which he has to subscribe to the Superannuation Fund.

The ninth question of the Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, is not understood; payments from the fund have, it is presumed, commenced already.

No. 3247.—*From* Officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, *to* Secretary to Government, *North-Western Provinces.—Dated Allahabad, the 5th January,* 1865.

Sir,—I have the honor to enquire whether the annual cash payment of Rs. 3,000 to the Police Department, for carriage and other incidental expenses of guards employed in escorting treasure, sanctioned in your predecessor's letter to this Office, No. 776A., dated the 22nd September, 1862, is to be considered as cancelled under Notification of the Government of India, No. 3496, published at page 2192 of the *Gazette of India,* dated the 1st August, 1863.

2. The Inspector-General of Police has submitted bills for the years 1863-64 and 1864-65. If the Notification quoted applies to the payment in question, I presume that the bill for the year (1863-64) prior to the publication of the Notification should be passed.

From SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to* INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE (No. 43A.).—*Dated Allahabad, the* 21*st January*, 1865.

SIR,—With reference to the orders of this Government, No. 776A., dated 22nd September, 1862, in which it was decided that the Police Department should receive from the Account Department an annual cash payment of Rs. 3,000, to meet the cost of carriage and other incidental expenses of the Police guards employed in escorting treasure throughout the year, I am directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 3247, dated 5th instant, from the Officiating Deputy Auditor and Accountant-General, in which he enquires whether the payment should not cease under the Resolution of the Government of India, No. 3496, dated 31st July, 1863, abolishing cash payments between departments.

2. There appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be no doubt that the payment should cease. Mr. Waterfield proposes, however, to pay the bill submitted by you on this account for 1863-64, as belonging to a period prior to the issue of the Notification. But the Notification is dated 31st July, 1863, and therefore very little of the expenditure could have been incurred even for 1863-64 before its issue.

3. I am therefore desired to request that you will state whether cash payment is absolutely necessary, or whether the expenditure cannot be adjusted in account.

From INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, *to* SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Allahabad* (No. 262A.).—*Dated Camp Meerut, the* 1*st February*, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 43A., dated 21st ultimo.

2. In removal of treasure expenses are incurred for carriage Railway fares to and from station of despatch and receipt, which, as far as could be calculated, averaged Rs. 3,000 a year. The late Lieutenant-Governor considered that accounts and correspondence would be simplified by transfer of this one sum to the General Police Fund, which would defray all charges. It is immaterial, I think, whether this course is pursued or no. But if not, it will be necessary that instructions be given to the Bank of Bengal, and all Treasury Officers, to provide the Police with carriage; or, in case of journey by Rail, with tickets for the journey to and fro, as there is no Budget provision in the Police Department; and further, such charges do not attach to the Police service, but are incurred in remittance of bullion.

From JUNIOR-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *Nroth-Western Provinces, to* INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, (No. 214A.).—*Dated Allahabad, the* 21*st February*, 1865.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, No. 262A., dated 1st instant, in which you state, with reference to future expenditure to be incurred on account of the carriage of Police employed in escorting treasure, that, unless cash payment be made, or rather the sum of Rs. 3,000 be placed at the credit of the General Police Fund, instructions should be given to the Bank of Bengal and all Treasury Officers to provide the Police with carriage or with Railway tickets, "as there is no "Budget provision in the Police Department; and further, such charges do not attach "to the Police service, but are incurred in remittance of bullion."

2. The Lieutenant-Governor is however of opinion that it will be more in accordance with the Financial orders of the Government of India to provide for this charge among contingencies in the Police Budget. The orders are (No. 5615, dated 17th

November, 1863,) "that the Department which performed any service should provide "in its Annual Budget estimate for the expense of it." The charge should be distinctly shown as "costs incurred in escorting treasure."

3. I am now to repeat the question put to you in my letter, No. 43A., dated 21st ultimo, as to the adjustment of past expenditure.

No. 38B.—*Judicial (Criminal) Department, North-Western Provinces.—Dated Allahabad, the 4th March,* 1865.

READ the following papers regarding expenditure on account of Police employed in escorting prisoners :—

Letter from Inspector-General of Prisons, No. 34, dated 10th February, 1865.

Reply to ditto, No. 192A., dated 4th March, 1865.

From INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS, *to* SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Allahabad* (No. 34).—*Dated Camp Meerut, the* 10*th February,* 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following question for the consideration and orders of Government :—

2. A difference of opinion has arisen regarding the payment of Railway charges on account of Police escorts in charge of convicts travelling by this mode of conveyance. I referred the question to the Inspector-General of Police, and he states that the cost of Railway fares for Police sent upon journeys for your Departmental service should be defrayed by you. It is a charge incurred by the Jail. This certainly appears to be a fair construction of the question. But the item of expenditure on account of Police guards is not explained in the enclosure of your Circular, No. 19A., dated the 19th August, 1863, since which date the Civil Pay Master will not admit the charges under consideration in the contingent bills of the Prison Department, and they have been paid by the District Superintendent of Police from the above date to the present time, consequently no provision has been made in the current and ensuing Budgets for these charges.

3. The present reference arises out of a request having been received from the Inspector-General of Police, to the effect that instructions should be issued to the Superintendents of the Allahabad and Benares Central Prisons, to provide the North-West Police with a passage to and from Dinapore, while employed in guarding the transported convicts, which I propose forwarding about the beginning of April to Allipore in the usual course.

From JUNIOR-SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to* INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, (No. 192A.).—*Dated Allahabad, the 4th March,* 1865.

SIR,—With reference to the accompanying copy of a letter, No. 34, dated 10th ultimo, from the Inspector-General of Prisons, regarding the Railway fares of Police employed in escorting prisoners, I am directed to state that, as laid down in orders, No. 214A., dated 21st ultimo, with regard to the carriage of Police escorting treasure, you should provide for such expenditure as a Police contingency, noting it as "costs incurred in escorting treasure or prisoners, as the case may be."

No. 4396.—*From* OFFICIATING DEPUTY AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, *to* SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces.—Dated Allahabad, the 22nd February,* 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to point out that the present practice of remitting by draft the Police pensions of these Provinces, payable from Treasuries of other Governments, is attended with inconvenience. Either the pensioner must attend twice

(to which I do not think that Government ought to compel him), first, to prove that he is alive, and again after an uncertain interval to receive his money, which the Collector will, meanwhile, have had to obtain by draft from the North-Western Provinces' Treasury, or our Collector must remit it in advance without knowing that it is really due or will be claimed for months. In both cases the amount will be advanced long before the Civil Paymaster can be certified of the payment to justify him in admitting it under audit. Besides which, now that the accounts of the Superannuation Fund are no longer kept by districts, the Collector of the district to which the Policeman was formerly attached has no real concern with the pension which he does not pay; and it is anomalous that he should have to prepare the bill for audit. I beg therefore to enquire whether there is any objection to Government transferring the payment of such pensions in the same manner as State pensions, and leaving it to this Office (on receipt of the orders of Government) to arrange for their payment with the Deputy Auditors of the Governments concerned.

2. The paying Officers can disburse the pensions after identification of the pensioners with their Descriptive Rolls, and on production of the last pay certificates; and debit them in their accounts to North-Western Provinces' Police Superannuation Fund, under "K.—Remittances to other Governments." These debits might then be entered in aggregate in the monthly accounts current, which are furnished to this office by the Deputy Auditors of the several Governments; and a list of them appended to the account. This list would be forwarded by this office to the Civil Paymaster of the North-Western Provinces, for audit, after which the pensions would be adjusted here without troubling the Officers to whose districts the pensions may appertain.

There can be no risk for many years to come, at any rate, that Government might, without knowing it, pay on behalf of the fund more than would be covered by the assets.

A list of pensions sanctioned up to date, showing the Treasuries of the Governments from which they are payable, is appended; and I beg that the necessary transfers may be authorized if the arrangement proposed meets with approval.

List of Police Pensioners of the North-Western Provinces, drawing their stipends from the Treasuries of other Governments.

No.	Name.	Date of Order of Government.	Age of Annuitant at the time of taking annuity.	Amount of Pension per mensem.	Remarks.
1	Roshun Khan, late Head Constable Ghazeepore Police, ...	3rd June, 1862, No. 455A.,	70 2 0	4 8 0	Payable at Sarun Treasury in Bengal.
2	Raheem Khan, Constable Boolundshuhur Police, ...	28th Feby., 1863, No. 211A.,	55 0 0	1 12 5	Payable at Rohtuck Treasury in Punjab.
3	Meer Toorab Alli, Constable Ghazeepore Police, ...	3rd Decr., 1863, No. 901A.,	65 6 0	1 11 0	Payable at Patna Treasury in Bengal.
4	Runjeet Singh, Constable Meerut Police, ...	18th April, 1864,	55 6 0	1 8 9	Payable at Dehli Treasury in Punjab.
5	Zee-ood-deen Khan, Chief Constable Meerut Police, ...	4th May, 1864, No. 246A.,	61 3 0	10 2 4	Payable at Rohtuck Treasury in Punjab.
6	Deedar Buksh, Mounted Constable Moozuffurnuggur Police, ...	30th May, 1864, No. 329A.,	62 0 0	2 5 4	Payable at Rohtuck Treasury in Punjab.
7	Shaikh Bahadoor Alli, Mounted Constable Jounpore Police, ...	31st May, 1864, No. 336A.,	55 0 0	2 5 4	Payable at Goorgaon Treasury in Punjab.
8	Raheem Alli, Constable Moozuffurnuggur Police, ...	28th July, 1864, No. 83A.,	60 0 0	2 5 4	Payable at Kurnaul Treasury in Punjab.
9	Naemoollah, Constable Allahabad Police, ...	7th Feby., 1865, No. 162A.,	60 0 0	1 9 0	Payable at Gaya Treasury in Bengal.
10	Dossee Ram, ...	20th Feby., 1865, No. 202A.,	55 0 0	2 0 0	Payable at Gaya Treasury in Bengal.
11	Juggoo, Constable Allahabad Police, ...	20th Feby., 1865, No. 206A.,	60 0 0	1 13 0	Payable at Gaya Treasury in Bengal.
12	Khooshial Singh, ...	26th March, 1863, No. 387A.,	71 0 0	2 13 0	Payable at Gwalior.

No. 257A.—*From* JUNIOR SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to* OFFICIATING DEPUTY AUDITOR AND ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL, *N.-W. P.—Dated Allahabad, the 9th March,* 1865.

SIR,—In reply to your letter No. 4396, of the 22nd ultimo, I am directed to inform you that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to sanction your proposal in regard to the mode of disbursing pensions granted by this Government from the Police Superannuation Fund, and payable from Treasuries under other Governments.

No. 269A.—*From* JUNIOR SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to* INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.—*Dated Allahabad, the 11th March,* 1865.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 285A., dated the 22nd ultimo, with its enclosures, and in reply to state that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions your proposal to pass in Contingent Bills actual expenses within the limit of Rs. 2 per diem, incurred by Inspectors of Police, when called upon to accompany European Regiments or Detachments.

2. The original enclosures of your letter are returned, copies having been kept for record.

No. 315A.—*From* JUNIOR SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to* INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE.—*Dated Allahabad, the 21st March,* 1865.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 823, dated 9th instant, and in reply to state that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to authorize the adoption of the rule that gratuities should be paid, when given from the Police Superannuation Fund, by monthly instalments, as is the case with gratuities given by Government.

No. 420A.—*Resolution by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, in the Police Department, dated Nynee Tal, the 24th April,* 1865.

READ again the Resolution of this Government in the Police Department, No. 767A. dated 2nd July, 1861, prescribing rules for the due execution of Acts V. and XIII. of 1861.

Read the following Draft of new Rules, submitted by the Inspector-General of Police, for regulating leave of absence to Officers of Police below the rank of Inspector :—

1. Officers of Police below the rank of Inspector and drawing less than Rs. 100 a month, will be granted leave under the following terms and conditions :—

2. *Privilege Leave* may be granted by District Superintendents for 15 days on full pay. Such leave cannot be claimed as a right, and will only be given when absence is not attended with detriment to the service, and after (at least) 11 months' continuous service without leave of any kind.

3. *Medical Leave* on full pay will be given to Officers of Police during treatment in Hospital. Whilst under Medical treatment, no Officer will be allowed to leave the Hospital under any pretence whatever, excepting by express permission of the Civil Surgeon or Medical Officer in charge of the Police.

4. *Special Medical Leave* without pay, for any term not exceeding 4 months, may be granted by District Superintendents to Officers of Police, on certificate of the

Civil Surgeon or Medical Officer in charge of the Police, that such absence is necessary, or on recommendation of that officer that it will be for recovery of health.

5. *Furlough Leave* to the extent of 2 per cent. of the Force, may be given between April and October to Officers of Police after six years' continuous service, without privilege of Special Medical Leave. Applicants recommended by Civil Surgeon for such leave will, under the above restrictions, have preferential claim.

6. Furlough Pay will be as follows :—

Sub-Inspector,	...	...	...	10 Rupees per mensem.	
Head Constables,	...	...	...	5 Do.	Do.
Constables,	...	...	...	3 Do.	Do.

7. A Register will be kept by District Superintendents of all Privilege Leaves under Rule 2, and separately of all Furlough Leaves under Rule 5, and all such Leaves will be recorded on the back of Character Rolls.

8. A Nominal Return of Absentees on Furlough, in the following form, will accompany Pay Abstracts of the month :—

Name of Absentee.	Rank and Grade.	Full Salary.	Furlough Allowance.	Leave granted. From.	To.	Date of Return.

9. In case of necessity, substitutes may be appointed in room of Absentees on Special Medical Leave under Rule 4, and if Furlough Leave, under Rule 5. In case of higher ranks, the senior deserving Officer of the next rank will be returned in the lowest grade of the rank held by the absentee down to the rank of Constable, which shall be filled by a substitute in the lowest grade. The substitutes shall be returned in the Present Monthly State, and their pay drawn in the Pay Bill for the month.

EXAMPLAR.

A., Sub-Inspector of 1st Grade, is on Furlough,—Full Pay Rs. 70.

B., Head Constable of 1st Grade, will be temporarily promoted to 3rd Grade Sub-Inspector.

C., Constable 1st Grade to 4th Grade Head Constable.

D., Recruited as 3rd Grade Constable.

The Financial result being—

A's Pay proper,	...	...	...	...	70 Rs.
DEDUCT—					
Furlough Allowance,	...	...	...	10 Rs.	
Difference of B's Pay,	...	...	...	5 „	
Do. Do. C's Pay,	...	...	...	3 „	
D's. Pay, ...	...	...	...	5 „	
					23 Rs.
			Saving, Rs. ...		47

10. Furlough Allowances will be entered in the Pay Abstract of month and deposited in Treasury until return of Absentee.

11. Savings of Pay by Absentees will be included in savings of Establishment, and not as heretofore credited to Police Superannuation Fund.

12. Substitutes shall not be appointed in place of Absentees on Privilege or Medical Leave. Such Absentees will be entered in Monthly Present State and Pay Abstracts. The duties of Medical Leave Absentees will be supplied from the Reserve, and privilege leave can only be granted when absence will not cause detriment or inconvenience.

13. Officers absent on leave will not be allowed to take with them articles of uniform, equipment, or other service properties.

14. Inspectors and other superior Officers of Police in the Uncovenanted Service are, under the Rules published by Notification of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 1915, dated 13th April, 1864'

Under these Rules leave can only be granted by Head of Department, or if appointed by Government, by the Local Government.

All applications for Furlough Leave by Inspectors of Police must, therefore, be forwarded to the Inspector-General for orders.

District Superintendents forwarding such applications will be careful to attend to those rules, and to furnish with the application the Statement required by para. 3 (Appendix A).

Read also a report No. 314A., dated 27th ultimo, from the Inspector-General of Police, regarding the new rules.

The proposed rules seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be unobjectionable, and His Honor directs their adoption.

No. 560A. OF 1865.

Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, in the Police Department, dated Nynee Tal, the 26th of May, 1865.

READ letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, No. 3075, dated the 4th of April, 1865.

Read Circular of Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces, to all Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, No. 8, dated 24th June, 1864.

Read Paragraph 84 of Report of Nynee Tal Police Commission, dated 1st September, 1863.

RESOLUTION.

EFFECT has been given to the reduction of Deputy Inspectors-General as directed in the above orders, from 1st instant. The Districts of the Commissioners' Divisions of Meerut, Rohilcund, and Agra, forming the first Division in Police. The Districts of the Commissioners' Divisions of Allahabad, Benares, and Jhansie, the second Police Division.

The extent of area and the number of Police Stations in each Division is shown in the margin. The Deputy Inspectors-General having now considerably enlarged jurisdictions, will not be able to make close inspection (as heretofore required) of every station once at least in the year.

Square Miles.	Police Stations.
1st Division, 38,852	583
2nd do., 40,499	548

But the Lieutenant-Governor requires that their visits of inspection shall be so frequent and varied, as to ensure the maintenance of discipline, good conduct, and knowledge of duties, and to bring to their personal cognizance instances where these essentials are neglected. The first and principal duty of the Deputy Inspector-General is of inspection for the attainment of these objects, and in this respect, the only modification required in the Circular Order of the Inspector-General, No. 8 of 1864, is that each Deputy Inspector-General will now be required to visit every Head-quarter Station of his Division at least once in the year, and, as many of the Mofussil Stations as may appear necessary, either to satisfy him that the District Superintendent's management, training, and supervision over the Mofussil Police is complete and continuous, or in order that he may remedy defects and consequent failure by the Police, in the performance of their ordinary duties. The efficiency and the conduct of the Police depend mainly upon the efficiency and application of the District Superintendent in their training, supervision, and direction, and it will be the official duty of the Deputy Inspectors-General to see that these important duties of the Superintendent are constantly and effectually performed, and, in fulfilment of this obligation, they will doubtless be obliged to exercise closer and more frequent supervision in some district, than in others.

The duties delegated to the Deputy Inspectors-General by paragraphs 11 to 23 of the Inspector-General's Circular 8 of 1864, will remain intact. These duties have reference to the particular crimes which fell under the cognizance of the Thuggee and Dacoity Commissioners, until abolition of that special agency. They are offences with which a Local Police cannot compete with efficiency, as they have no local origin, and, in dealing with such crimes, it will generally be found necessary to employ special detective agency, both in approvers and Police Detectives, and to bring into play informations obtained from previous cases, which, though committed in distant places and at various periods, have connection with the case under enquiry.

In the scale of Establishment proposed by para. 84 of Report of Police Commission, two Inspectors are proposed as Assistants to Deputy Inspectors-General. One Inspector of the 1st class will be allowed to each of these Officers, and the Inspector-General will detach from the District Establishment, such other Officers and men, as will suffice for the detective duties devolving upon Deputy Inspectors-General.

The duties of inspection and of detection of the crimes above specified will be as much as any one officer can perform in a satisfactory manner, over areas so extensive, and no others will devolve upon the Deputy Inspector-General. He will be relieved from all office work or correspondence, excepting such as have reference to these duties. He will not be the medium of reference to or correspondence with the Inspector-General in any other matters. On all other subjects, the Commissioner of the Division will dispose of the cases referred, or communicate with the latter Officer, and upon the Commissioner will devolve the direction of any special measures undertaken for the suppression of crimes, which, though petty and unimportant in individual cases, become aggravated by consequence of being committed by systematic agency, or organization. Accordingly paras. 24 and 25 of the Circular above quoted are cancelled.

All returns, reports, or statements, whether usual or specially required, will be sent direct to the Inspector-General of Police by the District Superintendent through the Magistrate, or in case of annual returns, or of aggravated crimes, to the Commissioner of the Division, and all orders requiring the submission of special returns or reports will be sent to District Officers instead of to the Deputy Inspector-General, from the Head Police Office.

These directions will necessitate a corresponding relief to the office duties of the Inspector-General, and this relief can advantageously be given, by transferring to the Commissioners of Divisions and Magistrates of Districts, all duties connected with the Public Works Department, and to the Office of Account the receipt from District

Officers direct of all applications for Pensions or Gratuity from the State, or the Police Superannuation Fund.

With reference to the erection and repairs of Police buildings, it is remarked that the experience of the last four years has shown the disadvantage of bringing this branch item of Public Works expenditure under the separate Police Departmental Head. The Inspector-General cannot have the knowledge of local wants and requirements that local officers necessarily possess. In order to supply this want of information, numerous and cumbersome returns are required by him, which take up most unnecessarily the time of District Officers. Again, Police Officers have been found incompetent for carrying out works sanctioned, and by the employment of Native Police in providing materials or labor, or in exacting work, opportunities and temptations are given for malpractices, which are difficult to repress, and further, much additional work is created, by the necessity of furnishing to the Controller and Auditor of Public Works Accounts separate periodical accounts of expenditure of progress, &c., which can be saved by incorporating those accounts with those of the Magistrate of the District. In preparing Annual Estimates, the District Officers and the Commissioner of the Division will from local information be best able to advise this Government of the most pressing necessities, and where Police and fiscal buildings are required in one block, as is the case in the most important stations, one Estimate and one sanction will take the place of two.

The Inspector-General will therefore forward to Commissioners of Divisions, a detail of the sanctions for 1865-66, and the proportionate share of the sum allotted for repairs, and the returns and correspondence connected with Police buildings will be forwarded by those Officers for Police, as for other Civil Works in their respective Divisions.

By relieving the Inspector-General of the receipt of applications for Pensions and Gratuities, unnecessary correspondence is abolished without detriment or inconvenience, and as all such applications pass through the Office of Audit and Account, and the Rules and conditions to be observed are clearly laid down, the only effect of the change is to do away with unnecessary intermediate correspondence.

In the Jhansie Division, a Divisional Reserve of the strength noted in the margin, has been hitherto under the separate care of the Deputy Inspector-General. This force has been found necessary for the protection of life and property, and the preservation of peace in various parts of the Jhansie Division and in the Humeerpore District, and has been hitherto employed under the direction of the Commissioner of the Division. The duties devolving upon this Police Reserve are more Military than Police in their nature, and demand that the Officers and men shall possess higher Military training and discipline than required in the ordinary Constabulary.

1	Sub-Inspector,	1st Grade, Rs.	70	0	0
2	Ditto ditto,	2nd ditto, „	100	0	0
2	Head Constables,	1st ditto, „	50	0	0
4	Ditto ditto,	3rd ditto, „	60	0	0
6	Ditto ditto,	4th ditto, „	60	0	0
50	Mounted Constables,	... „	1,000	0	0
120	Foot ditto,	... ... „	720	0	0
Total, 185			2,060	0	0

This Reserve will, as before, be employed as and where directed by the Commissioner of the Jhansie Division, whether in the three Districts of his fiscal Division, or in the District of Humeerpore, of Allahabad, on the requisition of the Commissioner of Allahabad

Jhansie will, as before, be the ordinary Head-quarters of this Reserve, and the District Superintendent of the Jhansie Division will be in command of it, and responsible for the efficiency of the force, its training, and general discipline.

When any party is detached for employment in any other district than Jhansie, the Officers and men so detached will be placed under the orders and care of the Superintendent of Police of the district to which deputed, and during such service that

Officer will be responsible that the duty delegated is done in the most efficient way possible, and that the discipline and training of the men is fully maintained.

When relieved from such duty, the Detachment will return to Head-quarters at Jhansie.

The Deputy Inspector-General will have no voice in the employment of the Reserve, but on visits of inspection, he will satisfy himself that the duty delegated is and has been properly performed, and that, as above directed, the Military training and discipline of the force is fully maintained.

The reductions now effected will not, in accordance with the rule always observed in such cases, be carried out to the detriment of the existing Establishment, and until absorbed by vacancies, the two Officers reduced from the rank of Deputy Inspectors-General, will, as District Superintendents of the 1st Grade, receive the same pay as now enjoyed, and the one Officer (Lieutenant Garton) the rank of District Superintendent, who is supernumerary, will, until absorbed, draw as Assistant the pay of his former appointment as District Superintendent.

From SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to the* OFFICIATING COMMISSIONER, ALLAHABAD (No. 585A).—*Dated Nynee Tal, the* 14*th June,* 1865.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 73, dated 12th ultimo, on the practical working of existing orders regarding the duties of a Commissioner as Superintendent of Police, and in reply to communicate as follows :—

2. His Honor observes that the orders of Government, issued on the Report of the Police Commission,* define clearly the duties and responsibilities devolved upon Commissioners under the persent system of Police, as well as the extent and nature of the control and supervision expected from them by Government.

*Circular No. 11, dated 27th April, 1864.

3. A Commissioner can, under the authority conferred upon him by these orders, maintain a thorough and complete control over the Police in his Division without trespassing on the authority of the Deputy Inspector-General. To do this requires some tact and a little trouble, but it may be done if the Commissioner and Deputy Inspector-General work together, and if the former is careful not to interfere unnecessarily or to overstep the limits of the jurisdiction assigned to him by Government.

4. If the note drawn up by your Head Clerk represents correctly the state of things in the Allahabad Division, it shows that your predecessor had not rightly apprehended the intentions of Government, or at all events had not endeavoured to carry them out, and I am directed to refer you to the Circular already quoted in reply to the enquiries contained in the 4th and following paras. of your letter.

5. Special reports of all serious crimes are or ought to be submitted to the Commissioner; if these are not rendered punctually, he can remedy this;—if they are meagre or defective, he can call for further information. If he considers it necessary, he can direct the Magistrate to forward for his inspection the record of any case, after completion; and he can also direct that the decision of the Judge in every case committed to the Sessions be sent by the Magistrate for his information, so that a Commissioner can keep himself fully informed of the conduct of the Police in every case brought to trial, whether before the Magistrate or before the Judge.

6. If a Commissioner considers it necessary that he should be informed of all changes among the higher officers of the Police force, he can direct the Magistrate to furnish him on the 1st of every month with distribution statements of all Police Officers

down to any grade he thinks proper. He can also order that all changes or promotions in the Police should be reported to him when they occur.

7. If a Commissioner finds that cliquedom to an injurious extent exists among the Police in any district of his Division, a letter to the Deputy Inspector-General would at once remedy the evil.

8. The recommendation of the Police Commission that a copy of the entry made in the station book should be given to the person making the report, was intended as a check on the Police, but His Honor believes that it was not intended that a *verbatim* copy of every report that any body might choose to make at a Police Station, whether connected with Police matters or not, should be given. Consequently Mr. Court's order cannot be considered to be opposed to the recommendation of the Commission or to the orders of Government. In the cases referred to by you, the Magistrate or Commissioner, as Superintendent of Police, might have applied the necessary remedy.

9. The difficulty in the present system is the impossibility of laying down any general rule calculated to meet and provide for every case of doubtful jurisdiction that may arise between Magistrates and District Superintendents, and Commissioners and Deputy Inspectors-General.

10. When the Deputy Inspector-General and the Commissioner are actuated solely by a desire to carry out the orders of Government and to promote the efficiency of the Police under them, they will find no difficulty in working together or in preserving a proper relation between the Magistrate and District Superintendent. If each is jealous of the other, and thinks more of his own power and position than of the public good, no doubt questions on which they may disagree will constantly occur.

11. The difficulties arising from this divided authority over the Police between officers independent of one another, might be removed by placing the Police entirely under the Commissioners as Superintendents of Police, and making the Inspector-General a Secretary to Government in the Police Department, or by relieving the Commissioners of all Police duties, but as a different system has after full consideration been approved of by Government, it behoves Commissioners and Deputy Inspectors-General to work together, each doing his best to assist the other in promoting the improvement and efficiency of the Police subordinate to them, and in keeping up a good feeling between the Magistrates and District Superintendents. If they honestly try to do this, there is no doubt they can succeed.

12. The change of practice in regard to posting and promotion of Police Officers, recommended by you, is opposed to the provisions of Section 7, Act V. of 1861.

13. The effect of making pay local instead of personal has probably not been sufficiently considered; to do so would involve the sacrifice of local experience on every or in very frequent occasions of promotion, and would materially increase the evils which you seek to avoid.

From SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *in the Financial Department, to* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces* (No. 1368).— *Dated Simla, the* 17*th July*, 1865.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 624, dated 22nd June and enclosure, in which his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor expresses an opinion to the effect that the escort required for Bank Notes appears needlessly large.

2. In reply I am desired to observe with reference to the remarks of the Inspector-General of Police, North-Western Provinces, that it was not the intention of the Government of India to direct that the Police "Escorts of these notes should be of the same strength as over cash;" but to intimate that as the notes had undergone

all the processes which rendered them a legal tender, they required to be as carefully guarded as Cash.

3. The strength of the guard employed in the conveyance of notes should be regulated in each instance by the Police Authorities, who will determine what force they may consider necessary with reference to the number of parcels, the nature of the road by which the notes have to be conveyed, &c.

4. The Governor-General in Council is unable to entertain the suggestion to cut new notes in half and to send them by Dâk Banghy; but in order to reduce the expense of Police guards employed in the conveyance of notes, His Excellency sanctions experimentally in the North-Western Provinces only, the transmission of whole notes of the lower values by Registered Letter or by Dâk Banghy, when the post is carried by Rail or along well established routes traversed by Mail Carts.

5. In order to carry out the above arrangement with a minimum degree of risk, Treasury Officers should be requested to indent for notes of the smaller denominations week by week according to their requirements, so that in all cases the parcels of notes to be despatched should be of the smallest possible value. The receipts of these parcels should if possible always be acknowledged by telegraph.

No. 735A.—*From* Officiating Junior Secretary to Government, *North-Western Provinces*, to the Officiating Accountant-General, *North-Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st August*, 1865.

Sir,—With reference to the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 1368, dated 17th ultimo, a copy of which has been forwarded to you direct, I am directed to request that you will carry out the wishes of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, as contained in para. 5 thereof in regard to the despatch of Bank Notes.

No. 811A.—*From* Secretary to the Government, *North-Western Provinces, to* Officiating Commissioner of the Agra Division.—*Dated Nynee Tal, the 28th August*, 1865.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your docket No. 783, dated the 17th ultimo, with which you submit the copy of a correspondence with the Deputy Inspector-General of Police of the 1st Division, regarding the appellate functions possessed by Officers of his class.

2. In reply I am to state that Deputy Inspectors-General still retain their appellate powers, but at the same time I am to remark that it should be the endeavour of these officers to support the Magistrate as much as possible, and whenever the Magistrate and District Superintendent of Police concur in opinion, interference should be exercised with the greatest caution, and only after communication with or explanation from the local officers.

3. Mr. Court will be directed to inform the Deputy Inspectors-General accordingly.

Extract from Major Davis's Annual Report for the general amelioration of the Horse Chunda Fund, in the Appendix B. of the Police Administration for 1864.

Mounted Constable and Chunda Fund.—There is now one important subject on which I wish to engage the attention of the Inspector-General, as it intimately affects the efficiency of a part of the force who are not readily replaced and who have so often proved of real use in an emergency.

The mounted constables of the force I fear, it must be admitted, that they are not what they were. The pay of the men is small as compared with other mounted men, and allows but a small margin for expenditure beyond the mere maintenance of man and horse, but it is *fixed*, and my object has been, accepting facts as they are, to see how their condition, &c., can be ameliorated, and utility extended. In Allahabad, where everything is ruinously dear, the sowars are worse off than foot constables. Seventeen seers of gram per Rupee is a fair average price on the year; thus Rs. 7½ for gram, Rs. 4 for grass, Rs. 7 his pay, Rs. 1 his Chunda, total Rs. 19-1-0, leaving him a margin of 15 annas for shoeing and miscellaneous expenses. Thus any outlay for remounts or accoutrements (and such cannot last for ever, seeing they have mostly been in use since 1857) plunges the men hopelessly into debt, without the hope of any promotion (as mounted men) by means of which they might eventually retrieve themselves. The peculiar position of Allahabad could never have been contemplated when the Nynee Tal Committee fixed Rs. 20 as the pay of a Sowar in it; and the matter deserves consideration. The change at present is taken out of the horse, as may be seen from their too general emaciation in this district.

Now the Chunda of districts generally may be said to be virtually insolvent. I found the Agra district with 15 horses avowedly unfit for any work, and the Chunda had Rs. 130 in hand to meet it; true some Rs. 260 had been misapplied in purchasing horse-trappings, and which is being refunded; but the fact remains. Now Futtehpore has some 12 sowars, their monthly subscriptions can only aggregate that number of Rupees, and whilst they suffer the pecuniary inconvenience, any *real* benefits they can derive when a contingency arises must obviously be nominal. In most districts I find the Chunda was only established in 1863; men were allowed to join irrespective of the liabilities they imposed on such a fund. Thus, men who had entered the service in 1857, and whose horses were nearly used up, joined on the same terms as the recruit of the previous day on a young and sound horse, whereas the sowar should have paid a bonus on entrance, calculated on the time he had had his horse and saved his Chunda. That they should all fall now in a lump on an insolvent and ill digested fund, can be no matter for surprise.

The remedy, I beg to submit for the favorable consideration of the Inspector-General, is, that the amount of Chunda in hand in each district shall be lumped for the Division they constitute. I fear we must accept the errors of the past system; but it is obvious, if we can get from a whole Division a large sum a month, many casualties can be met without extra calls, as at present, on the men, whilst the amount each pays will be exactly what it is at present, and as instanced at Futtehpore in such cases, the payment is made without the hope of any return against an emergency. If this is acceded to (and I submit *something* must be done to prevent deserving but poor men from loosing service because their horses die or are cast), each Divisional Fund should be under its Deputy Inspector-General, who will be responsible for a fair application of its proceeds. He should, from time to time, give District Superintendents such orders as may be necessary to replace death casualties, but rolls of horses recommended to be cast should be submitted periodically; these can be decided on when the Deputy Inspector-General visits the station, and the remounts can be purchased both cheaply and effectively at any of the local horse fairs, and where also the cast horses might be disposed of to better advantage than at the Kotwallee of a small Sudder station.

No. 650A.—*From* INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, *North-Western Provinces*, TO SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces.—Dated Nynee Tal, the 1st September*, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor to solicit the sanction of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, to the measures proposed by Major Davis in his Annual Report, for the general amelioration of the Police Horse Chunda Funds. Major Davis's Report is printed in the Appendix to my Administration Report for 1864.

2. On further enquiry it appears that the state of these funds is in many districts insolvent, or nearly so, in others they are flourishing.

3. The fault rests with me.

4. During the cold season of 1861-62, I found a Chunda or Horse Remount Fund in existence in some districts, non-existent in others. Where they had been established, the rules adopted varied almost in every district, and several references were made for the assistance of the mounted men, whose horses had died, and who belonged to districts where no such fund had been established.

5. It appeared to me expedient that these funds should be raised in every district, and be conducted under uniform and fixed rules, and I laid before the Lieutenant-Governor a draft of the Rules which, after consultation with many officers, appeared best suited for the maintenance of such funds. These Rules will be found in paras. 700 to 711 of the Police Manual.

6. I ought to have had an appraisement made in the first instance of the horses, and to have required a bonus to be paid for horses that were aged or otherwise worn out. This I overlooked myself, and the necessity of it was not suggested to me. Old and young horses were admitted equally to the benefits of the fund, and in consequence the subscriptions have been found in themselves insufficient to replace horses in districts where they were to a large extent worn out or aged, or where casualties have been large from epidemic which, as in Allyghur, carried off in one year 40 per cent. of the horses.

7. If the funds of such Division are brought together under the Deputy Inspector-General, they will probably be found sufficient for the whole force. The accumulations of one district making up for deficiencies in another. This is the plan advocated by Major Davis, and which I would recommend for sanction.

8. There are 512 horses in the 1st Division, 485 in the 2nd, which will yield respectively Rs. 6,144 and Rs. 5,820 a year from subscriptions, and these amounts, with miscellaneous sums, from sale of old horses, stable manure, and such like, should be sufficient to insure the keeping up of the numbers above shown of the horses.

9. If the proposal meets with the concurrence of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, I would advocate the following subsidiary Rules :—

1st.—District Superintendents will as before realise all subscriptions or other authorized incomes of the Chunda Fund, depositing their receipts in the Government Treasuries under "Police Chunda Fund," and they will furnish the Deputy Inspector-General with the receipts of the Treasury Officer for such deposits.

2nd.—The Deputy Inspector-General will have sole control over the expenditure of the Horse Chunda Funds.

3rd.—All casualties will be reported to the Deputy Inspector-General.

4th.—Whenever a District Superintendent considers a horse unfit for further service, he shall report the case to the Deputy Inspector-General with an extract from the Register, containing the Descriptive Roll and other particulars of the horse as entered therein.

5th.—The Deputy Inspector-General shall fix a date for the convention of a Committee consisting of himself as President, the Magistrate of the district or other European Magistrate nominated by the District Magistrate, and the District Superintendent,—and no horse shall be cast, excepting by Committee so convened and composed.

6th.—The sale of all cast horses and of foals, the produce of Police mares, will be made at such place and under such conditions as shall be laid down by the Deputy Inspector-General of the Division.

7th.—The Deputy Inspector-General will keep Ledger Account of all receipts and expenditures of the Division Chunda Fund, and a record of all proceedings of Casting Committees, casualties and purchases, and in his Annual Report, he will give an extract showing the total receipts and disbursements, and a brief record of the working of the Fund during the year.

10. I think these rules with those in force will be found sufficient.

From OFFICIATING JUNIOR SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces,* TO INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE, *North-Western Provinces,* (No. 860A).—*Dated Nynee Tal, the* 11*th September,* 1865.

In reply to your letter No. 650A., dated 1st instant, I am directed to state that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the adoption of the measures proposed for the general improvement of the Police Horse Chunda Funds by Major Davis in his Annual Report on the Police in the Allahabad and Benares Divisions for 1864, which forms an Appendix to your Administration Report for the same year, with the subsidiary Rules advocated in para. 9 of your letter under reply.

CONTENTS.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1865.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Subject.	*Date.*	*Page.*
Commissioners of Divisions and Magistrate of Districts in the neighbourhood of Independent Native States prohibited by the Government of India from communicating directly with those States, except in cases of emergency. Course of procedure to be pursued on such occasions prescribed for future observation, ...	4th Novr., 1865.	1
Adoption of an heir by the Rajah of Rampoora, in the Jaloun district, sanctioned by the Government of India on certain conditions, ...	15th July, 1865.	*ib.*

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1865.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

From SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *Foreign Department, to* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces* (No. 546A.).—*Dated Simla, the 28th June*, 1865.

SIR,—Having laid before the Governor-General in Council your letter No. 169A., dated 14th June, submitting copies of papers connected with the request of the Rajah of Rampoora, in the Jaloun district, to be permitted to adopt an heir, I am directed to inform you that as this is an old and hereditary estate or rather chiefship, His Excellency in Council is prepared to allow the adoption to be made on the following terms:—

1*st.* That the child proposed for adoption should succeed only in event of his surviving the Rajah's nephew, who has a right to the chiefship. If the Rajah does not consent to this arrangement, he should not, unless the nephew is a consenting party, be permitted to adopt any one, as the Act would prevent the succession of the nephew.

2*nd.* That a *nuzzurana*, equal to six months' revenue, should be exacted on the adopted child succeeding to the *guddee*.

Circular No. 61*A.*, *dated* 31*st October*, 1865.

COPY of the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, is forwarded to the Commissioners of Divisions, for information and guidance, with special reference to paragraph 2.

From SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *Foreign Department*, TO SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces*, (No. 846).—*Dated Simla, the 4th October*, 1865.

SIR,—I am directed by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, with reference to the letter from the Agent, Central India, to your address, dated 16th ultimo, No. 1188A., referring to the mode of direct communication with the Tehree State adopted by the Officiating Commissioner of Jhansie, to enquire if any, and what, action has been taken by the Lieutenant-Governor in the matter.

2. I am at the same time desired to convey the wish of His Excellency in Council that, pending the final disposal of this reference, you will move His Honor to issue instructions prohibiting Civil Officers of British districts from communicating directly with independent chiefs or their officials, except in cases of emergency, in which category summonses for witnesses may be included. But copies of any such requisitions should simultaneously be furnished to the Political Officer, and care should be taken that the applications are couched in courteous terms and bear the proper titles, with reference to social or official position of the party addressed.

CONTENTS.

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES

For 1865.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Subject.	*Date.*	*Page.*
Form for Estimates of Land required for Roads, ...	14th January, 1865.	1
Revised Table showing the Regulation strength of all arms of the British Forces in India, ...	2nd February, 1865.	2
Option of the Old or New Pension Rules conceded to Civil Engineers under covenant with the Secretary of State, ...	6th February, 1865.	4
Reorganization of the system of Public Works Accounts throughout India, ...	8th February, 1865.	*ib.*
Resolution ruling that when only one instalment of leave is taken in the Calendar year, privilege leave may be granted in the ensuing year, six months after return from the previous leave, ...	15th February, 1865.	6
Adoption of measures to obviate the overcrowding of Barracks and sleeping apartments for Soldiers, ...	15th February, 1865.	*ib.*
Liability of Irrigation Companies to pay for land submerged by their Canals, ...	25th February, 1865.	7
Rule of the Public Works Department in regard to road metalling to be observed by Local Committees, in the preparation of Local Funds Budgets, ...	9th March, 1865.	8
Works executed from Municipal Funds to be omitted from the Local Funds' Budget, ...	9th March, 1865.	*ib.*
Details of Barrack accommodation to be provided for European Troops, ...	17th March, 1865.	*ib.*
Planting Trees near Barracks for European Troops,	20th March, 1865.	12
Table showing the number and grades of Medical Subordinates allowed for all arms of the British Forces in India, ...	20th March, 1865.	16
Colonel Crommelin's Memorandum on Slaughter-houses for European Troops, ...	22nd March, 1865.	17
Annual Statement of persons employed for the first time under Government on salaries of Rs. 10 per mensem and upwards, ...	31st March, 1865.	20
Accommodation for the storage of spare Barrack furniture and stores, ...	1st April, 1865.	21
Mode of accounting for collections of water-rents from Canals and other irrigation works, and for Public Works' Receipts, realized in the Civil Department, ...	11th April, 1865.	*ib.*
Promotion of Subordinates to the grade of Sub-Engineer, ...	13th April, 1865.	22
Audit of expenditure on account of land purchased by Government for Public Works,... ...	27th September, 1864.	23
Excesses of State Expenditure on Railways over sanctioned grants, ...	1st May, 1865.	25
Revised form of Contract Bonds, ...	2nd May, 1865.	26
Stamp Duty on Deeds of Contract, ...	3rd May, 1865.	31

Subject.	*Date.*	*Page.*
Application of Uncovenanted and Pension Rules to Covenanted Civil Engineers, ...	19th May, 1865.	32
Revised List of Hospital Furniture authorized to be issued by the Barrack Department, ...	20th May, 1865.	33
No distinction between credits issued from Imperial and Local Funds, ...	25th May, 1865.	35
Space to be allowed for Soldiers in Barracks, both in Stations, on the Hills and Plains, ...	25th May, 1865.	*ib.*
Quarters for Native Servants of European Regimental Hospitals, ...	3rd June, 1865.	36
Scale for regulating promotion of Controllers of Public Works Accounts, ...	7th June, 1865.	37
Limitation in the application of the Budget Grant for Minor Works, ...	12th June, 1865.	39
Barrack accommodation for Native Troops not to be provided by the State,...	22nd June, 1865.	40
Overcrowding in Hospitals to be avoided, ...	23rd June, 1865.	*ib.*
Rules for dealing with proposals for New Military Works, ...	30th June, 1865.	43
Co-operation of Officers of the Public Works Department, with the Military Authorities, in the matter of planting trees in the vicinity of Barracks, ...	7th July, 1865.	*ib.*
Sentry Boxes to be classed as fixtures, ...	7th July, 1865.	*ib.*
Application of perforated zinc to ridge ventilators in Barracks, ...	13th July, 1865.	44
Privilege Leave Rules applicable to Military Officers in Civil employ, ...	20th July, 1865.	46
Orders of Commanding Officers to be taken on proposals for planting trees in Cantonments, ...	3rd August, 1865.	*ib.*
Correspondence on the question of reducing the thickness of walls provided in Standard Plans, and ruling that deviation from Standard Designs is permissible in dealing with questions of detail,...	15th August, 1865.	47
Amended Form of Monthly Progress Report, ...	16th August, 1865.	48
Extent to which convict labor should be employed in the construction of Jails, ...	17th August, 1865.	49
Provision for light and heavy traffic on kutcha roads in the Punjab, ...	22nd August, 1865.	50
Attention to be given to the possible injurious effects on existing works of the construction of new or the failure to maintain other existing works in their vicinity, ...	24th August, 1865.	51
Outlay on Government Buildings by occupants confers no right of ownership, ...	25th August, 1865.	52
Preparation of timber according to the "Boucherie" system, ...	8th September, 1865.	*ib.*
Receipt and Expenditure by Public Works Officers of funds from local and other sources, without entry in their regular cash-book, prohibited, ...	9th September, 1865.	53
Provision of Sentry Boxes to Regiments of British Cavalry under certain circumstances authorized,	20th September, 1865.	54
Applicability to Executive Engineers of the rule directing disallowance of salaries for delay in submission of accounts, ...	2nd October, 1865.	*ib.*
Cantonment Roads to be designated by names and not by letters or numbers, ...	5th October, 1865.	*ib.*
Repairs of Roads to be transferred from Imperial to Local Funds on every possible opportunity, ...	16th October, 1865.	55
All plans of extensive Military Buildings involving heavy outlay to be submitted in the first instance in the rough, ...	18th October, 1865.	*ib.*
Space to be allowed to each prisoner in Jails, ...	19th October, 1865.	*ib.*
Allowances of Uncovenanted, Ministerial and other Officers of Government suspended from Office, ...	19th October, 1865.	56
Expenditure incurred in one Department on account of another Department to be charged to the Budget grant of the former, ...	23rd October, 1865.	*ib.*

Subject.	*Date.*	*Page.*
Mutual relations of Civil and Public Works Department of Accounts with regard to Local Funds, ...	25th October, 1865.	57
Withdrawal from Officers under the rank of Brigadier General of the power of sanctioning other than emergent Military Works, ...	3rd Novmber, 1865.	59
Rules for the better Government of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers on the unattached List, ...	1st December, 1865.	*ib.*
Gas-fittings to be classed as fixtures, and their repairs undertaken by the Public Works Department, ...	11th December, 1865.	63
Railway and Marching Allowances to Officers travelling on duty, ...	12th December, 1865.	*ib.*

ORDERS OF GOVERNMENT,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

For 1865.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 90.—*From* Officiating Secretary to Government, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, to* Superintending Engineer, *3rd Circle.—Dated Camp Agra, the* 14*th January*, 1865.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your No. 4480, dated 8th ultimo, and in reply to inform you, that the estimates for land required for roads should be submitted by Executive Engineers, and the accompanying form seems to be a suitable one. In it will be shown the total area of land within each village boundaries to be taken up, and its division under the several headings of cultivated, uncultivated plantations; also all wells and buildings that will have to be destroyed, with the estimated cost of the land, and of the wells and buildings.

2. The uncultivated land will generally cost nothing. The probable cost of that cultivated, and of plantations, must be estimated at an average rate, which it is probable the District Officer will be able to furnish. Of course different classes of land under cultivation have very different values, but for a long strip of land, it is probable that an average rate for all the cultivated area may be assumed, which will fairly approximate to the actual value; for wells and buildings the Executive Engineer must form the best estimate he can from the general nature of the structures.

3. The estimate, when completed, should be forwarded for the consideration of the District Officer, as also for his counter-signature, if he is satisfied with its general correctness.

4. The widths of land to be taken up will be in accordance with the rules laid down, 110 feet being the ordinary width for a first-class road; but, as proposed by you, this should be reduced as much as possible in passing through a town or large village, and through garden lands. Through towns it may certainly be necessary to restrict the width to that nearly of the roadway surface 30 feet, and in large villages to very little more. This will, however, depend upon the number and nature of the buildings that come in the way.

5. Generally, it would only be necessary to pay for wells when they fall wholly or partially within the width of road embankment surface.

6. For the roads, for which estimates have already been submitted, the supplementary estimates for the land must be sent up as speedily as possible; and with the view to Notifications being issued, a statement of the total area of land required in each village should be first submitted. In future projects the land estimates should be sent up at the same time as the works' estimates, but separately, as the disbursements against them will have to be made by District Officers.

7. Where a road passes through Native States, the Executive Engineer should communicate with the Political Agent, in respect to the mode in which payment for the land is likely to be made, and prepare his estimate accordingly.

8. I am to add that the Sudder Board of Revenue has been addressed with respect to the average cost of land taken up for roads in each district of the North-Western Provinces, and it is probable that a further communication will follow in regard to this.

ESTIMATE of Probable Cost of Land required for the Section of the *Road* *and*

(*Vide*)

MILEAGE.	Village.	Length.	Breadth.	Total Area.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Plantations.	Estimated Cash Compensation.	Wells.	Buildings.	Total Estimated Cost.	EXPLANATIONS.
		Feet.	Feet.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P	
0 to 1740	Rampore, ...	1740	110	4 1 23	3 0 7	0 2 16	0 3 0	83 0 0	...	...	83 0 0	Cultivated land of average value, Rs. 68. Plantations, Mowah. Rate Rs. 20 per acre.
1740 to 3120	Oomurpore,	990	110	3 0 15	2 2 0	...	...	100 0 0	1 Brick in mud, 30 feet deep, say Rs. 100.	1 House kutcha-pucka say Rs. 150	100 0 0	Mostly garden land. Average rate assumed, Rs. 40 per acre.
	Ditto Village,	390	70		...	2 15 0	...	...	...	4 Houses mud, say Rs. 20 each, Rs. 80.	330 0 0	Kutcha-pucka house, 400 feet square and four feet high. Mud huts all small. Materials in each case to be taken away by the owners of the houses.
0·3120 to 1 M. 55	Sindhowlie,	2215	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CIRCULAR No. 7.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *Public Works Department, to* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 2nd February,* 1865.

Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, N. W. Provinces and Punjab.
Chief Commissioners of Oudh, Central Provinces and British Burmah.
Governor, Straits' Settlements.
Resident at Hyderabad.
Commissioner of Mysore.
Agents, Governor-General, for Central India and Rajpootana.

In continuation of Circular No. 35 G. G., dated 4th August, 1863, the annexed revised table, showing the Regulation strength of all arms of the British Forces in India, is forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, for information and guidance, in supersession of the table thereto attached.

Table, showing the Regulation strength of Head-Quarters of Royal Artillery Brigades, Batteries of Royal Artillery, and Regiments of British Cavalry and Infantry serving in India.

	Class A.						Class B.										Class C.												
	Sergeant Major.	Quarter Master Sergeant.	Assistant Instructor of Gunnery, 2nd Class.	Sergeant Instructor of Musketry.	School Master.	School Mistress.	Paymaster Sergeant.	Band Master Sergeant.	Armourer Sergeant.	Saddler Sergeant.	Farrier Major.	Hospital Sergeant.	Orderly Room Clerk.	Troop and Battery Sergeants Major, Battery Quarter Master Sergeants, and Colour Sergeants.	Assistant Instructor of Gunnery, 3rd Class.	Trumpet, Drum, Bugle, and Pipe Major.	Sergeants.	Farrier Sergeants.	Armstrong Armourer Sergeants.	Farrier, Collar Maker, & Wheeler Sergeants.	Trumpeters, Drummers, and Pipers.	Corporals and Bombardiers.	Gunners, Drivers, and Privates.	Farriers.	Shoeing and Carriage Smith.	Collar Makers.	Wheelers.	Grand Total.	Horses.
Head-Quarters of a Royal Horse Brigade of Artillery, ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Head-Quarters of a Field Brigade of Artillery, ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Head-Quarters of a Garrison Brigade of Artillery, ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	See Note.	See Note.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
Battery, Royal Horse Artillery, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	1			2	12	118	...	2	1	1	145	178
„ Field Artillery, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	1			2	12	118	...	2	1	1	145	110
„ Garrison Artillery, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...			2	8	60	...	...	...	...	75	
Regiment, British Cavalry,... ...	1	1	...	1 (Not to Lancer Regiments.)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	...	1	21	...	...	...	7	28	434	7	...	...	...	517	490
„ British Infantry, ...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	10	...	1	30	...	...	...	20	40	810	...	...	...	...	921	

NOTES.—1*st*. *Royal Artillery.*—A Pay Sergeant, Rough Rider, Savings' Bank Clerk, and Schoolmaster are allowed to each Battery of Horse and Field Artillery, from amongst the Non-Commissioned officers; and also an Hospital Sergeant when a Battery is detached singly, and not at the head-quarters of a Brigade. When two or more Batteries are located at the same station, not the head-quarters of a Brigade, only one Hospital Sergeant is allowed. In Garrison Batteries a Non-Commissioned officer performs the duties of both Pay Sergeant and Orderly-room Clerk, and a Schoolmaster is not allowed when it is practicable for the men to attend another Battery or Regimental School at the same station. The four senior Collar-makers, and the four senior Wheelers of each Horse and Field Brigade rank as Sergeants. A Heavy Battery is of the same establishment as a Garrison Battery, with the addition of one Quarter Master Sergeant and five horses; a Bullock Sergeant is also allowed. Armstrong Batteries are allowed, and Armstrong Armourer Sergeant in addition to the above.

2*nd*. *British Infantry and Cavalry.*—In Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry the Non-Commissioned staff consists of one Drill Sergeant, one Drill Corporal, one Provost Sergeant, one Librarian, one Savings' Bank Clerk, one Assistant Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, one Canteen Sergeant, and Assistant Schoolmasters in proportion to the number of adults attending school. A Band Master Sergeant is only allowed to each Regiment of British Cavalry and Infantry when such appointments are made by the War Department. A Sergeant Cook will be allowed to be borne on the establishment of a Regiment so soon as a duly qualified Non-Commissioned officer is available for the purpose. The Sergeant will be allowed as a Supernumerary to the ordinary strength of Non-Commissioned officers in the Regiment; but there will be one Private less in the Corps thus augmented, so that the total number of Non-Commissioned officers and men will not be increased by the appointment. The Farriers in Cavalry Regiments have the *relative* rank of Sergeants. Shoeing Smiths are Privates. In Regiments having a Sergeant Master Tailor, one Class C. Sergeant will be shown less.

3*rd*. Non-Commissioned officers, and men holding non-effective appointments, are only entitled to Barrack accommodation according to their respective substantive ranks.

4*th*. Highland Regiments have a Pipe Major and five Pipers, in addition to the establishment allowed for a Regiment of European Infantry.—(*Vide* Government of India Circular No. 21 of 1865.)

CIRCULAR No. 8.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, 6th February,* 1865,

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, (No. 336*).—Dated* 17*th January,* 1865.

READ:—

Proceedings of the Public Works Department, No. 1156E.—5317, of the 12th November, 1864, forwarding memorials from several Civil Engineers in that Department, praying for the option of abiding by the Old or the New Rule for the grant of leave of absence and pension to Uncovenanted Servants, with a copy of a Despatch from the Secretary of State, declaring that, as service before the age of 22 counted towards pension when certain Civil Engineers executed covenants to serve in India, the prohibition in the New Pension Rules against the computation of such service should not, in the case of those Engineers, have retrospective effect, and urging that the Secretary of State has virtually conceded in this Despatch a principle from which the right of the memorialists to the option they solicit follows as a necessary consequence.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council, in this Department, concurs in the opinion expressed in the Public Works Department, and is accordingly pleased to decide, subject to the approval of the Secretary of State, that those Civil Engineers who executed their covenants when the late Rules for the grant of leave of absence and pension to Uncovenanted Servants were in force, shall have the option of abiding by those rules.

CIRCULAR No. 9.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William,* 8*th February,* 1865.

Proceedings of the Governor-General of India in Council, regarding Re-organization of System of Public Works Accounts throughout India.

READ the following:—

Extract from a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 57, dated 16th November, 1864:—"I have had under consideration in Council your Despatches, dated April 28th (No. 32) 1863, and June 17th (No. 39) 1864,—the one transmitting the Report of Major Chesney, on the Bengal Office of Account, and the other forwarding the report of the Commission appointed to enquire into the system of Public Works Accounts, together with your Minutes, and the Resolution recorded thereon. I have also had before me two Despatches from the Governments of Bombay and Madras on the same subject, dated respectively 19th July and 22nd August last.

2. "In the Despatch from your Government, dated December 23rd (No. 82) 1863, the measures which had been adopted for the disposal of the arrear accounts in the Public Works Department were reported, and it was shown that great exertions had been made to clear off arrears, and introduce regularity and precision into the Department. It is very satisfactory now to find it stated in the more recent report of the Commission, that arrears of long standing have been, in most instances, brought up to date; that punctuality is enforced; and that retrenchments are comparatively rare.

4. "In my Despatch, dated July 23rd (No. 33) 1864, I have already put you in possession of my present views respecting the control that should be exercised by

your Government over the projects of works originating with the subordinate Governments; but I did not, on that occasion, enter into the question of the suggested modification of the rules regarding the Reserve Fund, to which you request particular attention in your Despatch now under reply.

5. "I concur with you in the opinion that savings from sums specifically appropriated in the Budget Estimate should only be applicable for expenditure on works previously sanctioned, and that the power hitherto exercised by Local Governments of applying unspent balances of Budget appropriations to new works should be withdrawn. It is very objectionable that, by the use of a reserve fund largely increased by such savings, the rule requiring all works to be entered in the annual Budget Estimate, excepting those of the smallest class, should be practically set aside. It is clearly of importance that appropriations should be expended on works for which they have been sanctioned, and that a comparison between the appropriations and the expenditure should give a correct result. At the same time I consider that the subordinate Governments should have discretionary power to undertake, by means of a Reserve Fund, new works up to a certain cost, which I have no objection to limit to Rs. 10,000.

6. "It is very desirable that the Finance Department should be in a position to compare the rate of Public Works expenditure with the grants at any time, instead of being deprived of all information until after the close of the Financial year, and I regard, therefore, the appointment of an Accountant-General of Public Works, and the extension to the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay of the system of monthly audit of accounts as useful measures. By their means the Finance Department will be kept much more promptly, and more regularly informed of the gradual progress of expenditure.

7. "The recommendations of the Commission, with reference to the transfer of work and responsibility from the Controllers to the Executive Engineers, will have the advantage of simplifying the existing system. The abolition of the intermediate suspense account in the Central Offices at Bombay and elsewhere is another step in the same direction.

8. "You have proposed to form the Controllers in all the Presidencies into one body, for the purposes of appointment and promotion,—an arrangement which no doubt would be attended by some convenience; but in the face of the strong objections urged by the Local Governments, it is not desirable to carry out this part of your scheme.

9. "The Commissioners recommend that the system of Contracts should be extended as far as practicable, and they suggest that some of the subordinates in the Public Works Department should be encouraged to leave the service and become Contractors. The plan, they think, might be tried in a few instances experimentally, to be extended if successful. In my Despatch, dated August 15th (No. 33) 1863, I informed your Government that I should be glad to see a system of Contracts introduced; but to encourage the subordinates to leave the service to become Contractors appears to be a very questionable measure.

10. "I fully concur with you in your estimate of the services of Messrs. Foster and Whiffin, and of their colleagues in the Commission. Their valuable and carefully considered Report suggests several important improvements, the adoption of which is calculated to produce increased efficiency in the executive operations in the Department of Public Works, and enable the Finance Department to exercise more regular and effectual control over Public Works expenditure."

CIRCULAR No. 13.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, 15th February,* 1865.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, (No. 485*).—Dated* 28*th January,* 1865.

READ Proceedings of the Public Works Department, No. 33E.—92, of the 7th January, 1865, forwarding with remarks, for consideration and orders, a letter from the Government of the Punjab, enclosing an appeal from Mr. E. Palmer, Executive Engineer of the 4th Division Baree Doab Canal, against a decision of this Department, dated the 5th July, 1864, that an instalment of privilege leave taken by him in the month of April preceding was not admissible under Rule.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to allow Mr. Palmer the full benefit of the privilege leave, which was granted to him by the Punjab Government; and in modification of the previous orders to rule, that when only one instalment of privilege leave is taken in the Calendar year, privilege leave may be granted in the ensuing year after six months since return from the previous leave.

CIRCULAR No. 14.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William,* 15*th February,* 1865.

Resolution by the Government of India, Public Works Department, (No. $\frac{963M}{5906}$*).—Dated* 10*th December,* 1864.

READ the following letters :—

From the Government, North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, forwarding reports of progress made in numbering and lettering Military buildings. Also an Occupation Return of Military buildings forwarded by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

North-Western Provinces, No. 4779A., dated 18th October, 1864, and No. 2471, dated 2nd November, 1864.

Central Provinces, No. 3798, dated 18th October, 1864.

OBSERVATIONS.—From the Occupation Return, above alluded to, it appears that the soldiers are very much crowded in the barracks in the Cantonments of the Central Provinces, especially at Saugor.

2. It seems to the Governor-General in Council to be most important that European soldiers should never be crowded in their barracks, and that where there is not proper space for them, *temporary* accommodation should at once be provided to the full standard extent requisite,* whatever the cost may be, though of course it should be done as cheaply as possible: His Excellency in Council considers that this rule should *never* be departed from, and that it should be the first duty of the Officers Commanding stations to see that the full amount of space is given for all the soldiers in their sleeping apartments, before provision is made for any subsidiary wants.

* Viz., 90 superficial feet of floor space per man.

3. The Governor-General in Council considers that the needful orders should be issued in the Military Department for an enquiry into the facts at every station, in view to an exact record being made of the proper number of men to be put into each building. The Commanding Officers should then be held responsible that no more are ever put into them, and the Public Works Department would be called upon to provide temporary shelter, when essential, to make good what was wanted.

4. When necessary, any rooms now occupied as canteens, libraries, &c., should be made available to supply the barrack space really requisite for the men. Whatever be the inconvenience attending the temporary occupation of rooms now appropriated to such auxiliary purposes, it seems essential that it should be faced, rather than that the sleeping rooms of the men should be overcrowded.

5. Attention to these points is more especially requisite where the barracks are of a temporary and inferior character.

6. It will be a matter for consideration how far any temporary wants may be met by pitching tents near the barracks.

7. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that the strict enforcement of the principle now laid down in all cantonments would doubtless save very much disease and loss of life.

From SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *Military Department, to* QUARTER MASTER GENERAL OF THE ARMY, (No. 262.)—*Dated 6th February*, 1865.

FROM the Returns,* showing the mode in which barracks are occupied by the European Troops at various stations, which accompanied the Assistant Quarter Master General's letter, No. 1096, dated 7th November, 1864, and from the Proceedings of Government, in the Public Works Department, No. $\frac{963 M}{5906}$, dated the 10th December last, a copy of which is enclosed, it appears that in many places, whether from the insufficiency of the accommodation in itself, or from portions of it having been allotted for other purposes than dormitories, the men have not the space in their sleeping apartments, which it is considered expedient that they should have.

* Herewith sent for easier reference. To be returned.

2. The standard area to be assigned to each soldier has been fixed after much consideration at 90 square feet; where this is given, there can be no deficiency of space, and it is the desire of Government that it should be at once provided for the troops, as stated in the communication from the Public Works Department.

3. I am therefore to request that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may be moved to cause Government to be furnished, as early as possible, with a simple return, showing in separate columns, (1) the area of each barrack occupied by single men; (2) the number of men located in it; and (3) the area of each barrack originally designed for single men, which may now be occupied by libraries, canteens, or for any other auxiliary purposes, which should be noticed opposite in a 4th column of "Remarks."

4. With this return the Governor-General in Council will be glad to receive His Excellency's opinion, with reference especially to para. 6 of the extract from the Public Works Department as to the best measures for temporarily providing for each man the full area of 90 feet, until steps can be taken for completing the permanent accommodation on the new scale.

5. This will enable the Government to decide at once what must be done, and no time will be unnecessarily lost in providing what is required.

CIRCULAR No. 18.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 25th February*, 1865.

Proceedings of the Governor-General of India in Council, regarding Liability of Irrigation Companies to pay for land submerged by their Canals.

READ :—

Docket No. 1313, dated 10th February, 1865, by the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, forwarding copy of a Despatch addressed

by the Secretary of State to the Madras Government, of which the following is the fourth paragraph :—

Para. 4.—I trust that your Government will not forget, in future dealings with this or with any other Company empowered to execute works, the absolute necessity of coming to a clear and written und erstanding beforehand as to the terms on which a proposed work, or any portion of such work, is sanctioned. As I collect from the papers, this was neglected in reference to the first portion of the Canal now in question, though observed as to the others. It is always open to Government to consider beforehand whether the quantity of land required for the completion of a given scheme is greater than Government is justified in sacrificing for the purpose without payment, and to make such payment a condition of approval, and misconception and litigation can hardly fail to be the consequence of leaving this not specifically determined. * * * * *

CIRCULAR No. A.—*From* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, to* COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.—*Dated Allahabad, the 9th March,* 1865

SIR,—To secure uniformity in the preparation of Local Funds' Budgets, and to prevent confusion hereafter, I am directed to state that the rule of the Public Works Department, in regard to road metalling, should be observed by Local Committees. The following is the rule referred to :—

"The *first* metalling of a road should be regarded as a *new work*, and all subse-
"quent renewals as *Repairs*."

CIRCULAR No. B.—*From* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, to* COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.—*Dated Allahabad, the 9th March,* 1865.

SIR,—I am directed to state, for future guidance, that all works executed from Municipal Funds should be omitted from the Local Funds' Budget. They should be kept entirely separate, and the reports on them should be submitted to the General Department of this Government.

2. When large works are to be undertaken, the projects will be separately reported to the Public Works Department, either by the Municipal Commissioners, or by the General Department.

CIRCULAR No. 22.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, 17th March,* 1865.

Proceedings of the Governor-General of India in Council, regarding Details of Barrack Accommodation to be provided for European Troops.

READ Memoranda from Military Department, Nos. 307, 114 and 184, dated respectively 22nd August and 3rd December, 1864, and 4th February, 1865.

Revised Table of the Regulation strength of all arms of the British Forces in India, signed by Quarter-Master General of the Army, and dated 6th January, 1865.

Circular of the Public Works Department, No. 89, dated 16th December, 1864.

Minute by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief (without date), on the question of accommodation that should be provided for a regiment of British Infantry.

Minute by the Hon'ble Sir R. Napier, dated 27th February, 1865, on the above subject.

RESOLUTION.—In the Circular of the Public Works Department, No. 89, dated 16th December, 1864, the numbers of buildings and of sleeping rooms for unmarried men to be provided, as a rule, for the units of the several arms of the service, have been fixed as follows :—

	Number of Barracks.	Number of Rooms per Barrack.	Total number of Rooms.
For a Light Field Battery, ...	3	2	6
Garrison Company of Artillery, ...	1 or 2	3 or 2	3 or 4
Troop of Cavalry, ...	1	3	3
Company of Infantry, ...	2	2	4

2. It will be necessary to provide separate quarters for the whole of the Non-Commissioned Officers, as will be presently detailed (partly in detached ranges, and partly in the barracks of single and married men), and also for the full authorized complement of married men calculated at 5 per cent. of the strength of each arm. It is also considered advisable that the band of each Cavalry and Infantry Regiment should have its own distinct barrack arranged for 44 men in each case.

3. It remains therefore to determine for how many unmarried men of each arm accommodation shall be provided, having due regard to the necessity of making sufficient allowance to meet the probable contingency of their being frequently a deficiency in the authorized proportion of married men.

4. This question is in a very considerable degree affected by the number of rooms which it has been considered desirable, for particular reasons, to assign to each unit; for it will be apparent that each room must have the same number of beds on each side, and that the addition of one bed space to the length of a room is tant-amount to the addition of accommodation for two men. This addition of one bed to the length of each room will multiply the accommodation for each arm as follows :—

	No. of Rooms.		Men.
Light Field Battery of Artillery, ...	6	×	2=12
Garrison Company of Artillery, ...	3 or 4	×	2=6 or 8
Regiment of Cavalry,...	21	×	2=42
Ditto of Infantry, ...	40	×	2=80

And when considered with reference to the total amount of accommodation to be provided throughout the three Presidencies, will be attended with very important financial consequences.

5. After much consideration of the subject, the Governor-General in Council considers that the following scale of accommodation for unmarried men will meet all requirements, and desires that it may be adopted in future :—

	Number of Rooms.	Number of Men per Room.	Total number of Men.
For a Light Field Battery of Artillery, ...	6	22	132
Garrison Company of Artillery, ...	3 or 4	22 or 16	66 or 64
Regiment of Cavalry, ...	21	20	420
Ditto of Infantry, ...	40	20	800

6. The strength of Non-Commissioned Officers attached to each arm is given in the annexed list :—

	Class A.						Class B.										Class C.	
	Sergeant Major.	Quarter Master Sergeant.	Assistant Instructor of Gunnery, 2nd Class.	Sergeant Instructor of Musketry.*	School Master.	School Mistress.	Paymaster Sergeant.	Band Master Sergeant.	Armourer Sergeant.	Saddler Sergeant.	Farrier Major.	Hospital Sergeant.	Orderly Room Clerk.	Troop and Battery Sergeant Major, Battery Quarter Masters Sergeants, and Colour Sergeants.	Assistant Instructor of Gunnery, 3rd Class.	Trumpet, Drum, Bugle, and Pipe Major.	Sergeants.	Farrier Sergeants.
Head-Quarters of a Royal Horse Brigade of Artillery, ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	...
Head-Quarters of a Field Brigade of Artillery, ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	...
Head-Quarters of a Garrison Brigade of Artillery, ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	1	...	...
Battery, Royal Horse Artillery,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	1
Battery, Field Artillery, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	6	1
Battery, Garrison Artillery, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	4	...
Regiment, British Cavalry, ...	1	1	...	1 (Not to Lancer Regiments.)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	...	1	21	...
Regiment, British Infantry, ...	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	10	...	1	30	...

7. They will be thus disposed of :—

Head-Quarters of a Brigade of Artillery.—The Hospital Sergeant will be quartered at the hospital, and the remainder in a range containing two quarters, Class A., and two quarters, Class B.

Battery Royal Horse or Field Artillery.—There will be a separate range of three quarters for the two Sergeants, Class B., and for the Farrier-Sergeant, Class C. The remaining six Sergeants will have quarters in the barracks for the single men. Two additional quarters, Class C., will be allowed in the married men's range to meet the requirements of a senior Collar-maker and Wheeler of a Brigade who rank as Sergeants.

Garrison Company of Artillery.—The Sergeant, Class B., will be accommodated in a quarter attached to the married men's range, and the remainder in the barracks of the unmarried men.

Regiment of Cavalry.—The Sergeant-Major will have a detached bungalow. The Schoolmaster and Schoolmistress will have quarters at the school, probably in a detached block.

The Bandmaster-Sergeant and Trumpet-Major will be in the Barrack with the Band.

The Hospital Sergeant will have quarters in the hospital. The 7 Troop Sergeants and 21 Sergeants, Class C., will have quarters in the barracks of the single men.

For the remainder, *viz.*, Quartermaster Sergeant, Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, Paymaster-Sergeant, Armourer-Sergeant, Saddler-Sergeant, Farrier-Major, Orderly-room Clerk, there will be a range containing two quarters, Class A., and five quarters, Class B.

Regiment of Infantry.—The Sergeant Major, School Master, School Mistress, Band Master Sergeant, Drum Major, and Hospital Sergeant, will be accommodated as directed for the Cavalry Regiment.

8. The 10 Colour-Sergeants and 30 Company Sergeants will be quartered in the barracks of the unmarried men, and there will be a detached range containing two quarters, Class A., and three quarters, Class B., for the Quartermaster-Sergeant, Sergeant Instructor of Musketry, Paymaster-Sergeant, Armourer-Sergeant and Orderly-room Clerk.

9. The following Table shows the Regulation strength of all arms, and the total extent of accommodation to be provided with reference to the foregoing details :—

	Class A.	Class B.	Class C.	Privates.				Grand Total.
				Band.	Married.	Unmarried.	Total Privates.	
Head-Quarters of Brigade Artillery.								
Regulation strength, ...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
Accommodation to be provided,	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	5
Difference, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0
Battery Royal Horse or Field Artillery.								
Regulation strength, ...	...	2	7	...	...	...	136	145
Accommodation to be provided,	...	2	7	0	18	132	150	159
Excess accommodation, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Garrison Company of Artillery.								
Regulation strength.	0	1	4	...	...	...	70	75
Accommodation to be provided,	0	1	4	0	9	66 or 64	75 or 73	79 or 77
Excess accommodation, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 or 2
Regiment of Cavalry.								
Regulation strength, ...	5	15	21	...	...	...	476	517
Accommodation to be provided,	5	15	21	44	56	420	520	561
Excess accommodation, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Regiment of Infantry.								
Regulation strength, ...	5	16	30	...	...	...	870	921
Accommodation to be provided,	5	16	30	44	105	800	949	1,000
Excess accommodation, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79

It will thus be seen that, in every instance, an excess of accommodation is provided for in the barracks, which it is considered will be sufficient to meet all contingencies; and it is moreover to be borne in mind that the hospital accommodation has to been taken into account in the above calculation.

CIRCULAR No. 24.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, 20th March,* 1865.

Proceedings of the Governor-General of India in Council, regarding Planting Trees near Barracks for European Troops.

READ the following papers :—

Endorsement No. 5506A., dated 16th December, 1864, from the Officiating Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, and enclosures.

Public Works Department, letter No. 9M., dated 4th January, 1865, to the President of the Sanitary Commission for Bengal.

Letter No. 109, dated 4th March, 1865, from the President of the Sanitary Commission for Bengal, forwarding a report on the general subject of planting trees near Barracks for European Troops.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Government, North-Western Provinces, having submitted a correspondence, in which an objection was raised to the planting of trees in the neighbourhood of the European Infantry lines at Agra, the opinion of the Sanitary Commission for Bengal was invited on the general question relative to the desirability or otherwise of such a measure being carried out at all Military Stations.

2. The Sanitary Commission is in favour of the measure, and the Governor-General in Council approves of the general suggestions and recommendations of the Commission offered in the Report above referred to.

MINUTE No. 12.—DATED 12TH JANUARY, 1865.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Sanitary Commission for Bengal.

Read letter No. 9M.—19, dated 4th January, 1865, from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, referring,—for the opinion of the Commission, a communication from the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No. 5406A., dated 16th December last, relative to the desirability or otherwise of planting trees in the European Infantry Lines at Agra.

Should the opinion of the Commission be favourable to the measure, it is requested to state what kinds of trees are to be preferred.

It appears that the Board of Health at Agra, on the 5th July, 1864, brought to the notice of the Brigadier General Commanding the Agra Brigade, the great advantage that would, in its opinion, accrue from a row of trees being planted in the front of the European Infantry lines, on the border of the parade ground, and also a row of trees on the west boundary of cantonments, from the rifle-butts to the bazar of the European Infantry lines.

The Executive Engineer, under the orders of the Brigadier General Commanding, prepared an estimate* for planting rows of trees as proposed, and the Brigadier General, in forwarding them to the Superintending Engineer, stated that he highly approved of the proposed measure, which had met with the approval of Dr. Murray, the Inspector General of Hospitals, North-Western Provinces, and of Surgeon Major Homan, and the Brigadier General expressed his own opinion that the idea that standard trees are unhealthy has long ago been completely exploded. He writes :—" When they grow, so as to interfere with the ventilation, or free circulation of air, the boughs to the height of 10 or 15 feet can be lopped, while the shade of trees

* The trees were to be planted in a double line, forming an avenue 26 feet wide, the trees in each line being 30 feet apart, and so arranged that those in one line should correspond to the centre of the inter-spaces of the opposite line ; *i. e.*, alternatively.

would be of the greatest comfort to the soldiers, sitting out to clean their accoutrements, enjoying their pipes, playing quoits and other out-door games, thus relieving the monotony of the inside of a barrack during the long Indian day. The shade outside, too, would induce the men to abandon the habit of lolling about all day in a listless manner on their beds."

Colonel Wells, C. B., Commanding the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, who sat as President of the Board of Health, when it made the recommendation that trees should be planted, subsequently changed his opinion, and strongly opposed the measure. This seems to have led to the question being referred to a Special Station Committee, which assembled at Agra on the 5th November, 1864, composed as follows:—

PRESIDENT:

COLONEL S. WELLS, C. B., 1-23*rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.*

MEMBERS:

SURGEON MAJOR LAING, 1-23*rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers.*
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JOHNSON, *Royal Artillery.*
SURGEON MAJOR HASTINGS, *Officiating Garrison Surgeon.*
MAJOR FURLONG, *Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, D. P. W.*
CAPTAIN E. HARRISON, *Royal Artillery.*

Dr. John Murray, the Inspector General of Hospitals, North-Western Provinces, being present to give the Committee the benefit of his advice.

The majority of the Committee,—that is, all the members except Colonel Wells, C. B., and Surgeon-Major Laing,—was of opinion that "trees not nearer than 80 feet to the barracks would not be prejudicial to the health of the soldier, but would greatly contribute to his comfort at all seasons, if kept properly thinned and pruned."

Colonel Wells, C. B., and Surgeon-Major Laing recorded their dissent on the following grounds:—1*st.* Insufficient evidence to prove satisfactorily that trees planted close to barracks—that is within 80 feet—would be beneficial to the soldier's health; 2*nd*, because they think that trees planted to the east or west of barracks, at a distance of one hundred yards, and intercepting the prevailing winds, must injuriously affect the ventilation; 3*rd*, that shade could better be afforded by small clumps of trees planted one hundred yards to the north or south of the barracks; 4*th*, as regards the barracks at Agra, their experience of the last two years convinces them that the double row of trees proposed must eventually tend, from increasing the stagnation about the double verandah barracks, to increase sickness instead of lessening it.

In forwarding the correspondence to the Government of the North-Western Provinces, the Superintending Engineer, Major Furlong, states:—"That the Committee fully argued out all the objections of the dissentient members, as well as the chemical features of the case, which the dissentients at first alone attacked," and mentions that Major-General Sir Robert Napier, K. C. B., and Colonel Strachey, the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, on passing through Agra, "agreed as to the advantages and utility of trees."

OPINION.

I. As to whether trees should be planted in the neighbourhood of barracks for European troops, the Commission considers that their presence would be beneficial, rather than the reverse, provided that evergreen varieties be selected, and that they may be maintained in a healthy condition by being well separated and properly pruned, so as to ensure free access of sunlight and air, and so arranged as not to intercept the prevailing winds reaching the barracks; and thus concurs with Dr. Chevers* that "all the substantial evidence, hitherto adduced, confirms the opinion that the presence of large and healthy trees, well separated and thoroughly

* Means of preserving the health of European Soldiers in India.

sunned and perflated, neutralize malaria, and improve the condition of the atmosphere by cooling it, and preserving its moisture, by absorbing carbonic acid, and generating oxygen.

II. The Commission, while it sees no present sanitary objection to the proposed arrangement—and does not anticipate any hereafter that cannot be remedied by thinning—coincides with all that the Brigadier-General Commanding the Agra Brigade has urged in its favour, as affording an inducement to the soldiers to abandon the habit of lolling about all day in a listless manner on their beds.

III. With regard to the distance from the buildings at which trees should be planted, the Commission thinks that the interval for rows or clumps should not be less than fifty yards. In the case of single trees planted between barracks, the interval might be reduced, if necessary, to thirty yards.

IV. As to how far apart from each other the trees should be planted, the Commission considers that the line intervals should not be less than fifty feet, and that when a second row is planted, the intervening avenue should not be less than thirty feet. It is not desirable that more than two parallel rows should be planted at such intervals.

V. As to the side or sides of the barrack buildings on which the trees should be planted, the Commission is of opinion that well separated avenues of not more than two rows may be placed to the windward or leeward of barracks, but that clumps of trees should only be planted in situations where their presence will not intercept the prevailing winds reaching any part of a line of barracks.

VI. As regards the kind of trees that should be planted, the Commission is of opinion that they should be evergreen, as being capable of affording shade, and a cheerful appearance throughout the whole year. Of these, the peepul (*Ficus Religiosa*); the neem (*Azadirachta Indica*); sissoo (*Dalbergia Sissoo*); and the am or mangoe (*Mangifera Indica*) are the most suitable, planted either in succession of one kind, or in series of two, three, or four kinds.

Since the foregoing Minute was recorded, the Commission has been favoured with the following communication on the selection, cultivation, planting and conservation of trees for cantonments in the North-Western Provinces.

Memorandum on the Planting of Trees in Cantonments of the North-Western Provinces, drawn up at the request of Secretary of the Sanitary Commission. By DR. H. CLEGHORN, *Conservator of Forests, on Special Duty.*

Avenues are of great importance in cantonments, and along the trunk roads of the country; in some districts they are nearly as essential to the health and convenience of travellers as the smooth surface of a metalled road. Those who have seen the rows of trees planted along the Jubbulpore and Mirzapore road, and the ancient avenues in Mysore, Malabar, &c., cannot fail to appreciate their value and importance. General Frederick Cotton, some years ago, made enquiries with a view to ascertain how much further bullocks could travel on a shady road, than on a highway exposed to the sun.

2. *Selection of Trees.*—As regards suitable trees, the object is to obtain shade, and to preserve moisture, whilst at the same time we seek to obtain some return for the expense of planting. The varieties should be chosen with reference to the soil, and local experience should be consulted in the selection. The fruit of the mango, soap-nut and tamarind near large towns yield a considerable revenue, and the wood of the following kinds is always saleable:—siriss, sissoo, tamarind, casuarina and mulberry. Periodical returns may be expected from the disposal of loppings and thinnings. In Madras, Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,500 a year was realized by sale of loppings of a double avenue about six miles long.

	Botanical.	English.	Hindustani.	Remarks.
1	Ficus Indica ...	Banyan ...	Bur or Burgud	The largest and most shady of avenue trees. Many fine trees in the North-Western Provinces.
2	—— Religiosa ...	Pepul ...	Pipul ...	The poplar leaved fig-tree; some fine trees near tombs at Agra.
3	—— Tsiela ...	... ...	... ...	The wood of all Ficuses is of very little value.
4	Mangifera Indica ...	Mango ...	Am ...	A very large tree, widely diffused; fruit valuable; wood cheap.
5	Guatteria longifolia ...	... ...	Devadaru ...	A highly ornamental tree, which might be planted more than at present. Many fine trees at the Taj.
6	Tamarindus Indica ...	Tamarind ...	Imli ...	This tree has an umbrageous head, but is difficult to rear in some parts of the North-Western Provinces. The heart-wood much prized.
7	Dalbergia Sissoo ...	Sissoo ...	Sishum ...	This tree is now much planted on the roads at Agra and Allahabad; the wood is valuable for many purposes.
8	Acacia Speciosa ...	Siriss ...	Siriss ...	A large handsome tree of rapid growth, much planted in avenues.
9	—— Elata ...	... ...	Doon Siriss ...	This beautiful tree is much planted on the roads of the outer hills.
10	Bailhinia variegata ...	Neem ...	Kuchnar ...	This handsome tree is common in some cantonments.
11	Eugenia Jambolana ...	... ...	Jamun ...	A common avenue tree in the North-Western Provinces.
12	Azadirachta Indica ...	Neem tree ...	Nim ...	Common in avenues; loses its leaves in the hot season.
13	Millingtonia Hortensis ...	Cork-tree ...	... ...	A quick-growing tree, fragrant and handsome, but easily blown down by high winds; the wood worthless.
14	Casuarina Muricata ...	... ...	... ...	This tree forms good, but not shady avenues; the wood is very hard, and used for many purposes.
15	Morus Lavigata ...	Mulberry ...	Toot ...	Common in gardens and avenues; leaves deciduous.
16	Sapindus Emarginatus ...	Soap-nut ...	Ritha ...	A shady tree met with about villages; wood of little use, but the fruit yields a most profitable return.
17	Bassia Latifolia ...	... ...	Mohwa ...	Forms good topes; wood useful.

3. *Seedlings.*—With one or two exceptions, as the pepul, banyan and others of the *Ficus* tribe, these trees should, as a rule, be raised from seed. Seeds and seedlings are commonly procurable, wherever there are public gardens, and advantage should be taken of the rainy season to plant out trees, and to form nurseries, which may be attached to jail-gardens, police-stations, &c., to a larger extent than at present.

4. *Collecting of Seeds.*—The tree seeds should be collected when ripe, generally during the cold weather. Few kinds preserve their vitality for a year, and the percentage of failures increases with the length of time the seeds remain in store. The best way of keeping them is to place them in *ghurras*, or bags of newspaper, which is less liable to be attacked by insects than country paper; they should be arranged upon shelves in a dry-room, and occasionally inspected.

5. *Formation of Nursery.*—The ground selected should be near wells, and after being broken up to the depth of 10 or 12 inches, the seeds should be sown in rows. If of a large size, and of a hard nature, as neem or tamarind, they may be covered up to the depth of half an inch, and small seeds proportionably less. The young seedlings may be thinned out to the distance of 6 or 7 inches, but, if intended to remain in the

bed for 18 months or two years, 8 or 10 inches will be found suitable, as it will admit of each plant being taken up with a good ball of earth above the roots. Seedlings are generally fit for planting out after they have been one year in the nursery, during which they have four months of rain, and eight months of watering. The earth should be dug and kept free of weeds, and the trees carefully tended for four years after transplanting.

6. *Planting.*—For topes or avenues, seedlings should be planted in a *quincunx* arrangement, and may be put in at fifteen or twenty feet apart, and thinned out when the lateral branches interfere with each other. Thirty feet apart is a good distance eventually, and, when there is space, a double row should be planted, which forms a shady archway for pedestrians. The size of the pits depends upon the age of the seedlings when transplanted, and upon the nature of the soil. In Meean Meer cantonment, where the soil is very hard, kunkur pits were made three feet square, and filled with good soil, and in this case the tree is less liable to be blown down by high winds. At 1 year, or 18 months, with an average soil, pits 1½ feet wide and deep are generally sufficient.

7. *Groves or Clumps.*—It is often more convenient to plant trees in groves or clumps than in avenues. Planting, tending and watering, is cheaper when the work is not distributed over long lines. Circumstances, and the character of the localities available, must be considered in deciding whether trees are to be planted in avenues, or in groves or clumps.

8. *Fences.*—In cantonments thorn fences or mud walls are indispensable; these should be made by contract, and kept up for five years.

9. *Watering.*—In the arid climate of Upper India, it is essential to provide for watering in arboricultural estimates; but much depends upon the locality, the nature of the soil, and the kind of tree. (The tamarind of all others requires water.) In a light sandy soil water should be given every day during the hot months, or every second day, and in the evening rather than in the morning. For this purpose *ghurras*, pukallee-bullocks or water barrels may be required according to circumstances.

10. *Pruning.*—This operation is usually much neglected, and, when practised, the *modus operandi* is very rude. Unskilled coolies chop off branches with blunt axes, injuring and disfiguring the trees. Avenues should always be pruned in the cold weather, and the best implements are hand-saw for the lower branches, a chisel and mallet for those above reach. All dead branches, large or small, should be sawn off. From neglect, or unskilled pruning, many promising trees are disfigured or destroyed. A few native *malees* should be trained at the public gardens, or canal plantations, to execute the necessary operations during the cold season. A good mistry gardener should then have the oversight, and it would be his duty to keep the avenue complete.

CIRCULAR NO. 25.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *Public Works Department, to* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 20th March,* 1865.

SIR,—In continuation of Circular No. 7, dated 2nd February, 1865, the annexed Table (prepared by the Quarter Master General of the Army,) showing the number and grades of Medical Subordinates allowed for all arms of the British Forces in India, is forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations noted in the margin, for information and guidance.

Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Punjab.
Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Oudh and British Burmah.
Governor, Straits' Settlements.
Resident at Hyderabad.
Agents, Governor-General, Central India and Rajpootana.

Table showing the Number and Grades of Medical Subordinates allowed for Regiments of British Cavalry and Infantry; also for Brigades, Divisions, and Field, and Garrison Batteries of Artillery.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.	For a Regiment of Infantry or Cavalry, or full Brigade of Artillery.	For a Detachment exceeding half a Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry, or an Artillery Division.	For a Detachment of more than one Battery or Company, but not exceeding half a Regiment of Cavalry or Infantry.	For a Field Battery.	For a Garrison Battery, or Company of Infantry or Troop of Cavalry.	REMARKS.
Apothecary, ...	1	1	...	...	...	
Assistant Apothecary,...	1	...	2*	1†	1†	* 1 for charge of the Steward's Department. † In charge also of the Steward's Department.
Steward, ...	1	1	...	...	...	
Apprentice, ...	3‡	2	...	1	...	‡ These are seldom complete; when there is a 3rd, he is a young apprentice lately admitted into the Department.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE:
Calcutta, 11th March, 1865.

J. S. PATON, *Colonel,*
Quartermaster-General.

CIRCULAR No. 26.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 22nd March,* 1865.

Proceedings of the Governor-General of India in Council, regarding Slaughter-houses for European Troops.

READ the following papers:—

Memo. by Lieutenant-Colonel Crommelin, on Special Duty, dated 13th January, 1864, on the subject of slaughter-houses for European Troops.

Letter No. $\frac{4385}{326}$, dated 19th February, 1864, from Officiating Commissary General.

Docket No. 744, dated 23rd February, 1864, from Military Department, and enclosures.

Received with Military Department Memo. No. 685, dated 28th October, 1864.

Memo.	No. 114,	dated 6th June, 1864,	from General	Commanding		Benares Division.
,,	,, 65,	,, 11th	,,	,,	,,	Oudh ,,
,,	,, 597,	,, 17th	,,	,,	,,	Gwalior district.
,,	,, 772,	,, 20th	,,	,,	,,	Rohilkund ,,
,,	,, 465A.,	,, 21st	,,	,,	,,	Meerut Division.
,,	,, 1464,	,, 28th	,,	,,	,,	Peshawur ,,
,,	,, 362,	,, 30th	,,	,,	,,	Lahore ,,
,,	,, 854,	,, 30th	,,	,,	,,	Sirhind ,,
Letter	,, 208,	,, 30th	,,	,,	,,	Saugor district.
,,	,, 1219,	,, 1st August, 1864,		,,	,,	Presidency Divn.
,,	,, 682,	,, 4th	,,	,,	,,	Qr.-Mr. General
,,	,, 693,	,, 5th	,,	,,	,,	,, ,,

Extract from Lieutenant-Colonel Crommelin's Note, dated 9th August, 1864.

Memo. No. 685, dated 28th October, 1864, from Military Department.

Letter No. 28, dated 16th January, 1865, from the Officiating President of the Sanitary Commission for Bengal.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council has for some time had under consideration the subject of slaughter-houses for European Troops, and observes, that although it may not be possible to lay down one, or even several standard plans, which can be strictly followed in detail in all parts of India, yet that there are certain real and essential requirements which are common to all slaughter-houses, and for which provision should in all cases be made.

2. His Excellency in Council is therefore pleased to lay down, for information and guidance, the following general instructions, which should be followed in the construction of new, or the modification of existing slaughter-houses.

The component parts of a slaughter-house are :—

1st.—The slaughter stand, on which the animals are killed.

2nd.—The gallows, on which the carcases are hung for the purpose of being dressed.

3rd.—The hanging house, into which the carcases are removed, after they are dressed, and where they remain hung up, until they are issued to the troops.

4th.—Yards and sheds for the cattle.

5th.—A yard in which the fodder for the cattle may be stacked.

6th.—A well.

7th.—The general enclosure.

3. *The slaughter stand* need be merely an unenclosed floor on the open ground, covered with sand to a depth of one foot, and raised a few inches above the ground level, and having a rather broad, but shallow and saucer-shaped drain, (say 2 feet wide and 1 foot deep,) which should run along the front of it, and communicate with a small pucka tank or reservoir, also shallow. It will prove convenient to place this reservoir immediately outside the enclosure of the slaughter yard, so that the villagers or others may be able to carry away the contents without entering the yard. The drain should be broad, and rather deep, so that the heads and horns of the animals, which are slaughtered over it, may not come in contact with its bottom and sides during their death-throws. The floor should be about 15 feet wide, and will vary in length with the size of the slaughter-house; or, in other words, with the number of cattle to be slaughtered at one time. It has been suggested that this floor should be paved, so as to admit of its being thoroughly washed and cleansed, and because it is feared that the earthen floor will absorb blood, &c., and become offensive. But a paved floor would be expensive, and is otherwise objectionable, inasmuch as the cattle, when thrown upon it, previous to being slaughtered, would be liable to be bruised and injured. Moreover, as the greater portion of the blood and offensive matter would fall into the drain, it is probable that not more than the surface of the earthen floor would be tainted, and this might be constantly renewed. On the whole, it seems advisable that the sand floor should be adopted in the first instance, at any rate; and should experience show that it proves offensive, a paved floor can subsequently be substituted. The sand should be renewed frequently.

4. *The fallows* consist merely of strong posts let into the ground close to the slaughter stand, at intervals of about 6 feet, and connected at top by stout wooden bars, from which the carcases are suspended, and which should be about 8 feet from the ground.

5. A broad shallow drain, communicating with the drain of the slaughter stand, should be constructed along the whole length of the gallows, to catch the

blood and offal that may fall from the carcases while they are being dressed. The slaughter stand and gallows should be in the open air; that is to say, they should not be covered in by any roof, in order that the air may pass freely over, and purify the ground on which the processes of slaughtering the animals and cleansing the carcases are performed. The Sanitary Commission have recommended that the gallows should be covered in by a permanent roof; but the Governor-General in Council doubts whether there is any necessity for such covering, and considers that it might prove objectionable, inasmuch as it would obstruct free ventilation. The gallows should therefore, in the first instance, be constructed without the covering of a permanent roof; if in practice it is found that such cover would be advantageous, it can be added. During the rains protection from the weather might be afforded by canvas awnings, which would be easily erected and removed according to the season.

6. *The Hanging-house or Meat Shed* should be built close to the slaughter stand, so that the carcases may not have to be dragged to any distance. It will be most conveniently situated, if placed at one corner of the general enclosure, with a door in the outer wall, from which the meat can be issued. It should be about 16 feet high and 16 feet wide, but its length will depend upon the number of carcases to be stored in it at one time. This can easily be calculated by reckoning that a length of 3 feet should be allowed for each bullock, and one foot for each sheep; and that 8 bullocks or 40 sheep are sufficient on the average for 1,000 men per diem. This shed should be well ventilated. It should have openings in the roof and windows in the outer wall, in addition to the door above-mentioned, and the front should be open and protected by *jhamps* or *jaffree* work. The floor should be pucka (paved if possible), and sloped to a small drain which should run along the centre, and communicate with the same tank as the slaughter stand drain. This drain will catch the drippings from the carcases, and also carry off the water, which should be freely used for washing out the shed. Dressers need not be provided, as the carcases are not cut up until they reach the ration ground of the troops. Gallows for hanging the carcases must be erected over the drain. The details, here specified, provide for the cleansing of the hanging sheds by means of water; it is possible however that dry earth may prove a more satisfactory purifying agent, and the necessary experiments with it as a substitute for water should be tried.

7. *Yard and Shed for Cattle.*—The cattle will generally feed in the yards, and will sleep in them during the hot weather and rains when fine; in cold and rainy weather they will sleep in sheds. The yards need only be enclosed by mud walls 5 feet high, and the sheds may be of temporary construction. Cattle for 30 days supply of meat have by recent orders to be kept at the slaughter yard. The average numbers for 1,000 men, for this period, are 400 sheep and 160 bullocks. The space to be allowed in the sheds should be at the rate of 6 or 8 square feet per sheep, and 30 square feet per bullock. The Sanitary Commission think 36 square feet should be allotted to each bullock, but this is a point which in practice will soon be discovered, and can easily be provided for.

8. *Yards for fodder.*—No buildings seem necessary for the storage of fodder; this can be stacked in an open yard, in which there should also be space sufficient for a small row of huts, which the contractors will require to construct for their establishments. A yard 250 feet square should suffice for a regiment.

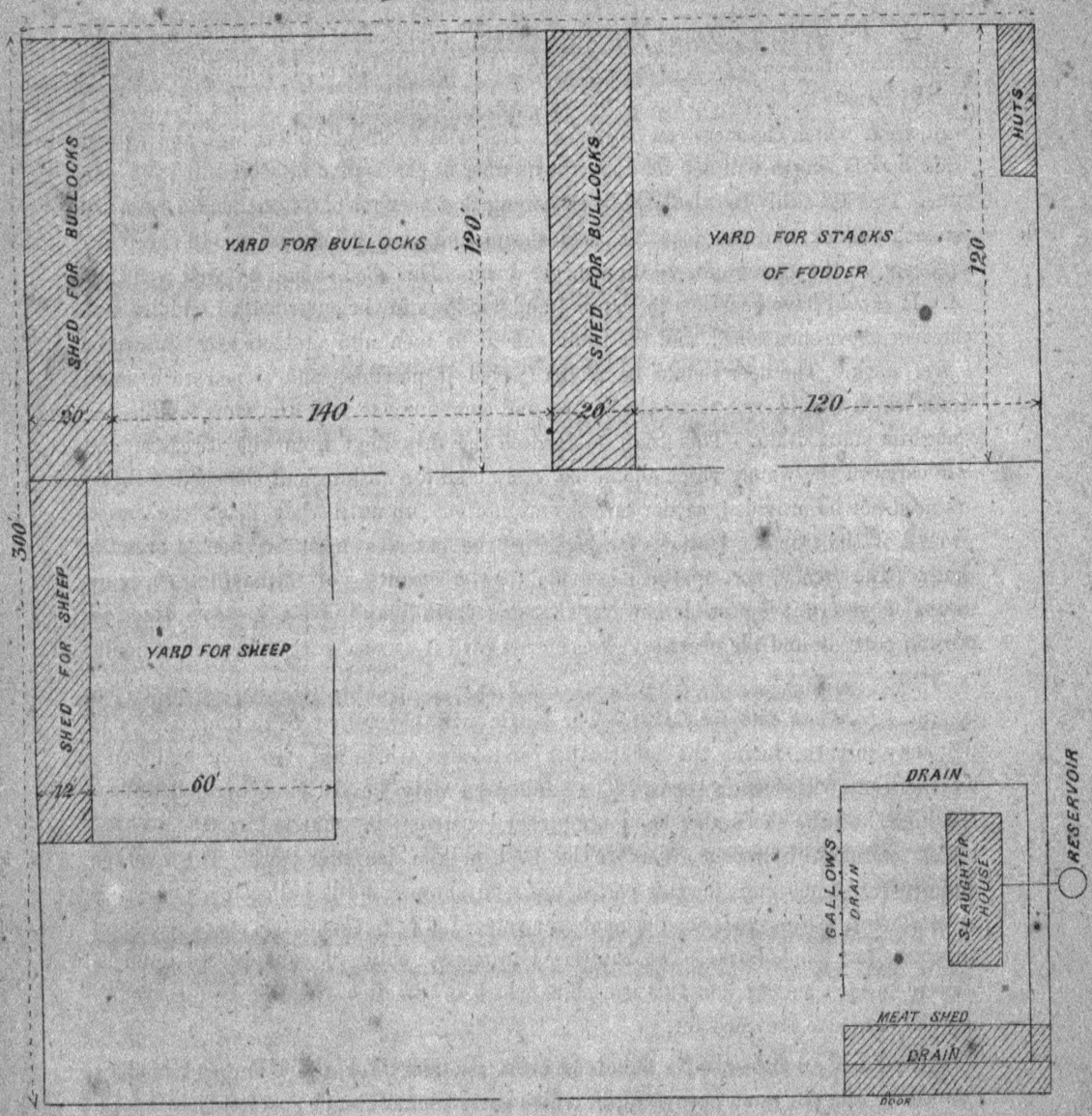
9. *The Well.*—A well, 6 feet in diameter, in which there is a good supply of water, should suffice.

10. *The Enclosure*—For the whole of the above parts should be on a liberal scale. Slaughter-houses are generally at the outskirts of stations, where plenty of ground is available; and as the only expense of the general enclosure is the mud wall of 5 feet in height, and as cattle require room to move about in, there can be no object in cramping the space. An area of from 70 to 80 yards square will probably be found sufficient for a regiment.

11. *Cess Pools and Offal Pits.*—It is essential that the whole of the offal shall be carried away daily, and that the blood and liquid refuse should not on any account be deposited in cess-pools within the premises, where it would be liable to become offensive, thereby subjecting the freshly-killed meat to effluvia. The greater portion of the refuse can be disposed of to the villagers, and the remainder must be carted away daily by the establishments.

12. The shallow tank or reservoir alluded to in para. 3 is only intended as an immediate and temporary receptacle of the fluid refuse:

SKETCH SHEWING ARRANGEMENT OF THE COMPONENT PARTS OF A SLAUGHTER HOUSE.



CIRCULAR No. E.—*From* ASSISTANT SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to all* HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.—*Dated Allahabad, the* 31*st March*, 1865.

SIR,—I am directed to state, for future guidance, that the "Annual Statement of persons employed for the first time under Government, on salaries of Rs. 10 per mensem and upwards," should include the names of those men only who have been educated in any one of the *Government Colleges, North-Western Provinces.*

CIRCULAR No. 31.—*From* SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT *of India, to* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the* 1*st April,* 1865.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to lay down the following Rules, which have met the approval of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to regulate the extent of accommodation to be provided for the spare furniture and stores under charge of the Barrack Department at the several Stations of the Army :—

1st.—The scale of store-room accommodation will be as follows, viz. :—

For a Regiment of British Infantry—
Two open sheds resting on pillars, each 50 by 15 feet.
One room with doors and locks 20 by 15 feet.

For a Regiment of British Cavalry—
Two open sheds, each 35 by 15 feet.
One room 15 by 15 feet with door and lock.

For a Wing of Cavalry or Infantry—
One open shed 50 by 15 feet.
One room 15 by 10 feet with door and lock.

For a Horse or Light Field Battery—
One open shed 25 by 15 feet.
One room 15 by 10 feet with door and lock.

For a Garrison Battery—
One open shed 20 by 15 feet.
One room 15 by 10 feet, with door and lock.

2. This scale is intended to indicate the amount of accommodation required by the several units above specified, but it is not necessary that separate store-rooms should be provided for the furniture of each Regiment and Battery, when there are two or more units at a station.

2nd.—The rooms should have pegs and shelves fitted in the walls for musketry implements.

3rd.—The several buildings of the Barrack Master's store should be arranged so as to form an enclosure, leaving an open space in the centre and having one entrance only. The open space is necessary to facilitate the examination and issue of the furniture.

4th.—A chowkeedar's hut 10 by 10 feet may be provided at the entrance gate; and a small office for the Barrack Master may also be provided in the premises.

CIRCULAR No. 35.—*Public Works Department, Fort William,* 11*th April,* 1865.

Proceedings of the Governor-General of India in Council, regarding mode of accounting for collections of water-rents from Canals and other irrigation works, and for Public Works' receipts realized in the Civil Department.

READ Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 1322, dated 16th March, 1865.

RESOLUTION.—The above Resolution having established the rule that water-rents from irrigation works, and Public Works' receipts of every kind realized by Civil Officers shall, from the 1st May, 1865, be estimated for and adjusted in the Accounts of the

Public Works Department, the Governor-General in Council requests that fresh estimates of Public Works Revenue, comprising both that expected from these sources in 1865-66, and the revenue to be realized by Public Works Officers, may be submitted to the Government of India in this Department by the several Local Governments and Administrations, care being taken to note precisely such items as may have been included in the Budget-Estimates *already sent up for the year 1865-66. The Estimates now called for should be submitted as soon as possible. A sample form is attached.

* Whether Civil or Public Works.

2. As regards the Public Works Revenue realized in the Civil Department, the assessment and control of the revenue from irrigation works rest with the Chief Engineer or other administrative head of the Department, the demands of water-rent and the like will continue to be notified by the Chief or Executive Officers of the Irrigation Department to the District Civil Officers, who will be responsible for their due realization; and the duty of carrying the realizations properly to account will devolve upon Controllers of Public Works Accounts. Definite rules on these points have been embodied in Section V. of Chapter XX. of the revised system of account, lately published in Standing Order No. 21 of 1865, and the Governor-General in Council desires that they may be carefully observed throughout the several Local Governments and Administrations in dealing with this class of revenue.

Estimate of Public Works Imperial Revenue to be realized during the year 1865-66.
(*To be realized in Public Works Department.*)

	Tolls, Dues, Fees, Fines, and Revenue.	Rents of Buildings or Lands.	Sale of Produce.	Sales of Buildings and of Tools and Plant.	TOTAL.
CANAL DEPARTMENT.					
Eastern Jumna Canal, ...	3	4	5	6	18
Ganges, &c., ...	5	6	7	8	26
Total Canal Department, ...	10	11	13	15	49
Public Works Divisions, ...	2	4	6	8	20
TOTAL, ...	12	15	19	23	69

To be realized in Civil Department on account of the P. W. Department.

	Water Rent.				TOTAL.
Eastern Jumna Canal, ...					
Ganges Canal, &c., ...					
TOTAL, ...					

(NOTE.—It should be stated precisely how much of this Estimate has been included in the Budget Estimate already sent up.)

CIRCULAR No. 37.—*Public Works Department, Fort William, 13th April,* 1865.

Copy of the following forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations, for information and guidance:—

From Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, to Officiating Secretary to Government of Bengal, in the Public Works Department (No. 801E.) —Dated 13th April, 1864.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1718, dated 3rd March, in which it is pointed out that the Lieutenant-Governor has found himself

precluded from promoting certain men of approved ability to the rank of Sub-Engineer, by para. 30, Chapter I. of the Public Works Code, which prescribes a service of 25 years as necessary for promotion to that rank, and requesting that, on the present occasion, such promotions may be permitted to be made at the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor without reference to the above paragraph; or that should this not be approved, the Lieutenant-Governor may be permitted to bring to the notice of the Government of India the names of such men as he considers deserving of promotion, although they may not have served the prescribed period in the Department.

2. In reply I am directed to observe that, under the condition of Resolution Circular No. 42 of 1863, subordinates who possess special and practical qualifications as Engineers, are eligible for promotion to the rank of Sub-Engineer, without passing the theoretical test laid down in Chapter II. para. 29 of the Public Works Code, and irrespective of the length of their service in the Department. Such promotions can, however, only be made by the Government of India, on the recommendation of Local Governments.

3. The names, therefore, of any men whom the Lieutenant-Governor may consider deserving of promotion on the present occasion on account of their practical qualifications, should be submitted to the Government of India, the grounds on which it is desired to dispense with the regular test being stated specifically in each case, such recommendations will be considered and any promotions made, for which there appear to be good ground, provided the sanctioned scale be not exceeded.

4. The number of existing vacancies in the grades of Sub-Engineers should be mentioned when the roll is submitted.

CIRCULAR No. 73.—*Public Works Department, Simla, 27th September,* 1864.

Proceedings of the Governor-General of India in Council regarding rules sanctioning audit and expenditure on account of land purchased by Government for Public Works.

RESOLUTION.—It appears to the Governor-General in Council that disbursements for land required for Public Works have hitherto taken place without the exercise of such control or supervision by superior authority as is required by the importance of the subject and the magnitude of the sums paid away. His Excellency in Council is of opinion that a more precise system of procedure should be adopted in dealing with this class of outlay, and that the power of control on the part of the Government of India should be assimilated as far as possible to that which it exercises over outlay on works. The extension of Railways and other Public Works aided by the State, in which grants of land free of cost may be expected to be made by the Government, seems likely to cause a sensible increase of the charges of this description, and additional care on this account appears called for.

2. The following rules regarding the sanction and audit of expenditure on account of land purchased by Government for Public Works have therefore been drawn up, and His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that they be at once introduced and adhered to in each Province from date of receipt of these orders.

RULES.

I. In all cases in which it is necessary to provide land for Public Works at the expense of the Government, the Departmental Officers entrusted with the execution or supervision of the work will cause to be prepared complete estimates of the probable cost of such land, the sanction of which estimates will be an essential preliminary to the purchase of the land, whether by private bargain or under the operation of the Legislative Acts on the subject.

II. The general rules as to the powers of various Authorities in the sanction of estimates for works will be held to be applicable to estimates for the purchase of land; and the rule prohibiting the irregular extension of powers of sanction, by sub-dividing projects is also equally applicable to the case of land. In all projects requiring the purchase of land, the cost of the land is to be held to be an integral portion of the entire outlay on which the power of sanction is made to depend.

III. All estimates for the purchase of land shall state the area to be occupied as accurately as circumstances will admit, and the rates of charge shall be duly checked and vouched by the Revenue Officers of the district, under such detailed rules as the Local Government or Administration may issue for the purpose. Payments for houses, &c., should be entered separately from the land. A general statement of the character of the land and the porperty for which special compensation is likely to be claimed should accompany the estimate in the form of a preliminary report.

IV. In dealing with Railways, Roads, Canals, and the like, where the exact area cannot be ascertained in anticipation, the best practicable approximation should be made in the first instance; and a revised estimate should be prepared after the land plans have been completed, if the difference in quantities or probable cost is such as to require a further sanction of outlay. The revised estimate should be submitted as early as possible.

V. In cases of land purchased by private bargain, the sanction of the estimate is to be held to limit the actual disbursement for the object, subject to the customary margin of an excess of 10 per cent. In all cases the Officers making the payment will be required to explain satisfactorily the cause of any such excess. In the event of the purchase not being found possible for the estimated sum, together with 10 per cent. thereon in addition, a revised estimate must be submitted, and a new sanction obtained before the disbursement can take place.

VI. In cases of land being ordered to be taken up by compulsory process under Act VI. of 1857, the order to this effect will cover all necessary outlay in excess of the estimate, and the Officer charged with the purchase may disburse all necessary sums to the extent of the grants placed at his disposal for the purpose. In the event of the Budget appropriation not being sufficient, the Local Government or Administration should at once make a re-appropriation from the reserve, or from some other head of service upon which the existence of a saving has been ascertained, to provide for the disbursement; reporting such transfers to the Government of India, or in extreme cases of unforeseen change, submitting an application for a supplementary grant. On all occasions, however, the first duty of the Local Departmental Authorities is to pay up in full from the general funds at their command the whole amount of the judicial award under the provisions of the Act.

VII. The award, or a certified copy of it, will be sufficient authority in all cases to enable the Controller to pass the charges in full on account of land taken under compulsory process.

VIII. In all cases in which the actual cost of land taken under the Act exceeds the estimated cost by more than 10 per cent., a special report shall be made by the supervising Public Works Officer, and submitted in regular course to the authority by which such excess expenditure would have been passed had it been incurred under an ordinary estimate for works. A full explanation of the circumstances under which the excess took place will be given in such cases, and an expression of opinion whether the additional charge seems reasonable or whether the supervising Officer has grounds for considering that the inter-

ests of the Government have not been duly attended to by the Government arbitrator.

IX. The Budget entries of estimated outlay for land will, so far as it is practicable, give reference to sanctioned estimates covering the charge. Where this is not possible, a separate Memorandum will accompany the part of the Budget-Estimate concerned, stating the precise grounds of the estimated entry. In no case will the sanction of outlay on the Budget entries give authority to disbursements for land not regularly covered by sanctioned estimates as ordered in Rules I to III.

X. These orders will come into effect on their receipt in the various Governments and Administrations; and should occasion arise which may, in the judgment of the Local Governments or Administrations, call for any departure from the procedure now laid down, the special orders of the Government of India should at once be taken.

CIRCULAR No. 39.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the 1st May*, 1865.

Proceedings of the Governor-General of India in Council, regarding excesses of State Expenditure on Railways over the sanctioned Grants.

READ the following:—

Letter No. 107, dated 7th March, 1864, from Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, to Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

Letter No. 173, dated 14th February, 1864, from Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bengal, to Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

RESOLUTION.—In connection with the revised estimates lately submitted by the several Local Governments and Administrations on account of State expenditure for Railways during the current year, the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to two instances in which the expenditure for land has been greatly in excess of the Budget grant, the excess in the case of Madras being nearly two lakhs, and in that of Bengal one lakh.

2. In the case of the excess which has occurred in the Madras Presidency, it appears that it first came to the notice of the Consulting Engineer by a letter from the Collector of the district in which it had occurred; thus a considerable expenditure has been incurred without the knowledge of the Consulting Engineer, who should be the controlling authority.

3. The excess in Bengal has been ascertained by the Consulting Engineer, but the amount audited by the Public Works Controller up to date, and reported to him by the Deputy Auditor General as having been expended in the Civil Department, which has not been formally brought forward by the Disbursing Officers in their accounts with the Deputy Auditor General.

4. The Governor-General in Council observes that very precise rules regarding the sanction and audit of expenditure on account of land purchased by Government for Public Works, including Railways, were laid down in Public Works Circular No. 73 of 1864. These rules provide that all such expenditure shall take place under the control and authority of the responsible officers, and that whenever in emergent

cases it may be necessary to incur such expenditure in anticipation of sanction, a prompt report shall be made of the circumstances to the supervising Public Works Officer.

5. Further, the Resolution of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 1374 of 20th July, 1864, directed that Civil Officers should not be credited with payments of such charges except on the audit of the Public Works Controller, and that intimations should be given by the Local Governments to the Controller of all authorizations for expenditure on account of land taken up for Railways.

6. None of these orders appear in the present cases to have been acted upon, and the consequence has been that a considerable expenditure has been incurred in the Civil Department without any authority, and up to this time without any audit, although the year is coming to a close.

7. His Excellency in Council desires, therefore, to draw attention to the rules on the subject as contained in Circular No. 73 of 1864, and the Resolution of the Financial Department above quoted, and requests that Local Governments and Administrations will take measures to secure that those rules are, in future, strictly maintained by the officers responsible for this duty.

8. It should especially be provided that no disbursements chargeable to the Public Works grant may be made in the Civil Department except under audit in the Public Works Department, or that, whenever a disbursement is made before audit, prompt intimation shall be furnished to the Public Works Controller.

9. The rules for dealing with charges for State expenditure on Railways in the Accounts Offices of the Public Works Department, are laid down in Section 4, Chapter XX. of the revised system of account published in Standing Order No. 21 of 1865, and the Governor-General in Council hopes that their observance may be strictly enforced by the several Local Governments and Administrations in dealing with this important branch of the State expenditure.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance.

Also, to the Financial Department, with request that the necessary instructions may be repeated to Deputy Auditors General, to prevent the expenditure by Civil Officers of charges for land debitable to the Public Works grant except under proper authority, and that they may be enjoined to notify punctually every month to the Public Works Controller, the amounts transferred under this head to debit of the Public Works Department.

Extract from the Proceedings of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, under date the 2nd of May, 1865.

Copy of a Memo. No. 616, *dated Allahabad, the 7th of February,* 1865, *from the Officiating Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.*

THE undersigned is directed to forward to the Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, copies of the correspondence noted in the margin, in order that the Advocate General's opinion may be taken on the point adverted to in paragraph 7 of the Executive Engineer's letter No. 283, dated 21st October, 1864, and the form of Bond* altered, if it should be considered necessary.

Letter No. 283, dated 21st October, 1864, from Executive Engineer, R. T. Road.
Letter No. 5301A., dated 18th November, 1864, to Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle.
Letter No. 402, dated 16th January, 1865, from Executive Engineer, R. T. Road.

* Received with Public Works Circular No. 45, dated 7th August, 1863.

Copy of a letter No. 283, *dated Bareilly, the* 21*st of October,* 1864, *from the Executive Engineer, R. T. Road, to the Superintending Engineer,* 1*st Circle, North-Western Provinces.*

I HAVE the honor to report concerning the suit brought by Mr. Benson against Government, for balances stated to be due on a Contract he held from this Division for supply of kunkur between Kuttra and Bareilly.

2nd.—The claims made by Mr. Benson were as follows :—

		Rs.	As.	P.
1.	For amount deducted by me from a Receipt given by Mr. Dent, late Executive Engineer, on account of incorrect measurements, ...	4,822	4	8
	Interest on same, ...	1,054	13	0
2.	Damages, &c., for detention of Security and Mortgage Bonds, as per orders of Government, North-Western Provinces, ...	15,000	0	0
3.	Damage for suspension of Contract, ...	3,000	0	0
		23,877	1	8

3rd.—Agreeably to instructions from Chief Engineer, North-Western Provinces, I engaged the service of Mr. T. Newton, Barrister-at-Law, to defend the case. The terms of his engagement were Rs. 200 per diem and travelling expenses.

4th.—After many days in Court, the Judge, Mr. Vansittart, stated that he should decree to Mr. Benson Rs. 2,307 under the first head (the remainder being deducted for amounts which Mr. Benson claimed, although he had admitted in correspondence that he had received payment for them), and Rs. 1,000 under the second item.

5th.—By the advice of Mr. Newton, I stated that if any damages were given under the second head, the case would be appealed; and at the strong advice of the Judge, Mr. Benson agreed to forego the sum so decreed, and with adjustment of several small matters of costs, I have had to pay Mr. Benson the sum of Rs. 2,275. This sum I proposed to charge to the Estimate for the work on which the Contract was undertaken, which, as the work has since been done at a lower rate, will bear it.

6th.—The fees paid by me to Mr. Newton amount to Rs. 3,278, and the minor expenses will amount to say Rs. 100 more.

7th.—A Contract Bond for Rs. 3,000, in the form prescribed, was taken by Mr. Dent from Mr. Benson on the contract being given him. I was unable, however, to sue Mr. Benson on this Bond, as it would have been necessary to prove the amount of damages, and the work having been let at lower rates after Mr. Benson's suspension, this would have been difficult. In consultation with Mr. Newton, he informed me that, had the words "as liquidated damages" been inserted in the Bond, it would not have been necessary to prove damages, but the amount of the Bond would stand as the amount of damages. I have, therefore, to suggest that these words should be inserted in Contract Bonds in future after the words "*lawful money of British India to be paid.*"

8th.—In conclusion, I beg to state, that the preparation of this case occupied the greater portion of my own time, and that of my Office during last month, which will account for some little delay that occurred in submission of various papers. The amount decreed to Mr. Benson will mostly be absorbed by his own costs, and the settlement of the matter, which has now been pending for nearly two years, will, I trust, be considered on the whole satisfactory.

Copy of a letter No. 5301A., dated Nynee Tal, the 18th November, 1863, from the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, to the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, North-Western Provinces.

SIR,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 2797, dated 31st ultimo, I am directed by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor to inform you that the settlement of the case brought against Government by Mr. Benson is considered on the whole satisfactory.

2. But with reference to paragraph 7 of Executive Engineer's letter, I am to add that it is not understood why he was unable to sue Mr. Benson—not for damages, but for enforcement of the fine of Rs. 3,000, provided in the Contract Bond, as punishment for non-fulfilment of his contract. Nor is it at all clear what good would be secured by inserting the words " as liquidated damages" in the form of Bond.

3. It is to be observed that the intention of requiring Contractors to execute Bonds in the form prescribed by the Code, is not to enable the Government to sue for damages; and in Mr. Benson's case the Executive Engineer could not have obtained damages against him in a Civil Court, whatever the nature of the proof that he might have been able to bring. The object proposed by the form of Bond in force is simply to enable the Government to inflict a fine in the event of failure, on the part of the Contractor, to fulfil the terms of the contract. For this purpose all that is necessary is to prove that a contract has not been duly carried out by the person undertaking it, and such proof in Mr. Benson's case, it is believed was sufficiently clear.

Copy of a letter No. 402, dated Bareilly, the 1st January, 1865, from the Executive Engineer, R. T. Road, to the Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, N. W. P.

SIR,—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your No. 3948, dated 5th instant. The reasons required by Government have been already stated in my No. 283, dated 21st October, paragraph 7.

2nd.—I understood from Mr. Newton that no action would lie against Mr. Benson in the shape of fine, except damages could be proved. If, however, the Government think proper, and will sanction Mr. Newton's fees for the reference (if he demands any), I will refer the subject to him for his written opinion.

Copy of a letter No. 349A., dated Fort William, the 12th April, 1865, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, to the Secretary to the Government, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your office docket No. 616, dated 7th February, 1865, forwarding, for the Advocate General's opinion, correspondence regarding a supposed defect in the form of Contract Bond at present in use in this Department.

2nd.—The case having been referred to the Advocate-General, that Officer's reply is contained in the accompanying letter, * and a copy of the form of Bond, altered as proposed by him, is also sent for guidance.

Copy sent.

Copy of a letter from the Advocate-General, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department.—Dated 20th March, 1865.

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. $\frac{164A.}{1002}$, of the 22nd ultimo, relative to a claim by a Mr. Benson on account of a balance due for kunkur supplied by him between Kuttra and Bareilly.

2nd.—The form of "Contract Bond" which your letter enclosed is certainly defective, as under such an instrument it would be necessary for the Government to

prove the actual damage sustained. The proper form is that which has been adopted for the Security Bond; which, I think, must have been settled by the late Mr. Ritchie or myself. I cannot say whether the form of "Contract Bond" was settled by the Advocate-General or not. The letter of the Executive Engineer to the Government, North-Western Provinces, has evidently been written under a misconception as to the law, but it is unnecessary to go into a long explanation as to the legal effect of a Bond. I have corrected the form of "Contract Bond" so as to render it an effectual security.

3rd.—I return the enclosures received with your letter.

FORM No. 21 (PAGE 101).

Form of Contract Bond.

KNOW all men by these Presents that I., A. B. of am held and firmly bound unto the Secretary of State in Council in the penal sum of Rupees of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council for which payment I bind myself my Heirs Executors and Administrators by these Presents sealed with my seal dated this day of in the year of Christ one thousand eight hundred and [and* I hereby agree with the said Secretary of State in Council that if any suit shall be brought touching the subject-matter of this obligation or the condition hereunder written in any Court, subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal other than the said High Court in its Original Jurisdiction the same shall and may at the instance of the said Secretary of State in Council be removed into tried and determined by the said High Court in its Extraordinary Original Jurisdiction.]

* If there be doubts as to the Contractor being a British-born subject, and it be thought desirable to subject him to the jurisdiction of the High Court, insert these words, but otherwise omit them.

The condition of the above written bond is such that if the said A. B., his Executors or Administrators shall well and truly execute the works described in a certain [Specification*] signed by C. D. Executive Engineer of and dated the day of and numbered† and referred to in a certain Tender signed by the said A. B. and dated the day of and numbered† and which Tender has been accepted by the Government according to the terms and at the rates mentioned in the said [Specifications] and Tender and shall well and truly perform and abide by all the terms and conditions in the said Specification and Tender contained to be performed and abided by on the part of the Contractor or in case the said A. B. shall make default in performing and abiding by any term or condition of the said Specification or Tender and he or his Executors or Administrators shall on demand pay to the said Secretary of State in Council the sum of Rupees as liquidated damages (which sum is to be paid without reference to the relative importance of the particular default and whether the said Secretary of State in Council has or has not sustained any ascertainable pecuniary damage thereby) then the above written Bond or obligation shall be void otherwise the same shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered
by the said————————
in the presence of————————
SEAL.

*** Care should be taken that this Bond be sealed as well as signed by each party executing it.

---

* If the document signed by the Executive Engineer be not in the nature of a Specification, it should be described according to its true character, as for instance as "Draft Contract."

† It will be well to number both Specification and Tender in order to prevent any possible mistakes as to identity; and when practicable, the Bond should be annexed to the Specification and Tender.

If the Contractors constitute a firm, each member of the firm should sign and seal it in his individual name. If any member be absent, *e. g.*, E. F., a Power of Attorney from him, authorising the execution of Deeds or Bonds, should be produced, and the Deed should be signed and sealed in the name of the absent partner, (*e. g.*, E. F.) by his Attorney (*e. g.*, A. B.), and not in the name of the Attorney.

Nos. 295B. to 295G. of 1865.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Dated Nynee Tal, the 2nd May, 1865.

ORDER.—Ordered, that copies of the foregoing be forwarded to Departmental Officers for information and guidance.

From SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, *3rd Circle,* TO OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, Allahabad (Docket No.* 6551*).—Dated the 7th April,* 1865.

WITH reference to India's Circular No. 38, dated 24th June, 1863, has the honor to enquire if, by the wording, it is to be understood that all contracts are exempted from Stamps, whether it be the Government entering into a contract with a private individual or the latter with the former. Thus, must the contract with the farmer of the river Chumbul be on stamped paper? The Superintending Engineer concludes so; but an agreement with a Contractor for so much timber for a barrack need not, the Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, opines, be so.

From OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department,* TO SUPERINTENDING ENGINEER, *3rd Circle (Docket No.* 221*A.).—Dated Nynee Tal, the 27th April,* 1865.

IN reply to his No. 6551, dated 7th instant, intimates that the Contractor for the Ferry at the Chumbul river should be required to stamp the contract bond at his own expense,—the Superintending Engineer's view, that when a contract is such that payment is to be made to the Government the bond should be stamped, being correct.

The opportunity is taken to notice that, agreeably to Circular of Government of India, No. 104, dated 10th October, 1862, all security-bonds furnished by Public Works Department Contractors must be stamped.

Nos. 222A. to 224A.

COPY forwarded to Superintending Engineers, 1st and 2nd Circles, and to Chief Engineer of Irrigation Works, for information.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM, No. 63A.

SEPARATE REVENUE (STAMPS) DEPARTMENT.

Dated the 5th April, 1865.

THE Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces is directed to inform the Officiating Secretary to this Government in the Public Works Department, with reference to his Docket, No. 1040, dated 23rd February last, that there is no opposition between the ruling contained in the letter, No. 8A., dated 4th January, 1865, to the address of the Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, regarding Stamp duty in cases of contracts executed between Government and

private parties, and the terms of the Circular of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, No. 38, dated 24th June, 1863, and that therefore no further orders are necessary.

From OFFICIATING JUNIOR SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, to* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department (Docket No. 66A.).—Dated the 13th April,* 1865.

IN continuation of No. 63A., dated the 5th instant, forwards copies of correspondence regarding the stamp required on deeds of contract, with the remark that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor concurs in the views of the Sudder Board of Revenue, and that orders should issue accordingly as recommended by the Board.

From SECRETARY BOARD OF REVENUE, *to* SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces (No. 29).—Dated Allahabad, the 20th March,* 1865.

SIR,—Referring to previous correspondence on the subject of the stamd required on deeds of contract to which Government is a party (Board's No. 190, dated 17th December, and Government Order No. 8A., dated 4th January, 1865), I am desired by the Board of Revenue to forward copy of a decision passed by the Sudder Court in the case of "Jugger Nauth Pershaud" (plaintiff), appellant, *versus* Government (defendant), respondent.

2. It will be seen that in the case in question the plaintiff had sued to recover Rs. 5,108-1-10, balance due for constructing and repairing certain public buildings in or near Benares. For the defence it was argued that the plaintiffs had, by a written engagement, bound themselves, in the event of disagreement, to accept the decision of the Executive Engineer as final, and they were therefore not competent to ignore that agreement.

3. A printed engagement, bearing the signature of both plaintiff and defendant, but on unstamped paper, was put in evidence on behalf of the defendant.

4. In the Court of First Instance objection was taken to the production of this unstamped document as evidence against the plaintiff. This objection was set aside.

5. In appeal it was urged again that the agreement relied on for the defence being on plain paper was inadmissible as against the plaintiff. But the Sudder overruled their argument. The Court held as follows:—"In respect to the agreement "being without a stamp, and therefore inadmissible, we concur with the Court of "First Instance in regarding the objection as immaterial, as the Government was a "party, and competent to accept the unstamped document for the performance of its "own work, and which (*see* in original) is therefore of equal validity as if stamped."

6. Both the Board and the Commissioner of Stamps view this decision with distrust. In this particular case, the judgment of the Court is undoubtedly in favor of the Government; but it is very much against the interest of the Stamp Revenue, and the Board believe the decision to be incorrect in principle.

7. They are not anxious, however, to re-open the case before the Sudder by applying for a review of judgment, as they believe that the Government interests may be better protected otherwise. They would recommend, should His Honor concur with them in the view they take as to the requisitions of the Stamp Act, that all Executive Officers be directed in future, when contracting on behalf of Government with private individuals, to take a stamped agreement from the Contractor, giving him an unstamped agreement on behalf of Government.

8. The interests of the Stamp Revenue will thus be guarded, and at the same time the individual Contractor will have in his hands a document which will be valid for his interests against Government, though not admissible in evidence against him. The Executive Officer, on the other hand, will possess in the stamped counterpart or agreement a security by which the Contractor will be bound, and which will stand the scrutiny of the Courts.

9. The Board urge the adoption of this course on the ground that the first general exemption below Article 66, Schedule A., Act X. of 1862, while it exempts the deeds, instruments, or writings of any kind, *made or executed by or executed by or on behalf of Government*, from stamps, and thus renders such unstamped documents valid as against Government, does not exempt similar documents taken or received by Government, does not exempt similar documents taken or received by Government, and that such unstamped documents would not be valid against their makers if offered in evidence by the officers of Government.

Nos. 309 to 312A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Dated Nynee Tal, the 3rd May, 1865.

COPIES, and orders passed thereon in the General Department, forwarded to Superintending Engineers, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Circles, and to Chief Engineer of Irrigation Works, for information and guidance of all Executive Engineers, in supersession of this Office No. 221A., of the 27th instant.

CIRCULAR No. 43.—*Public Works Department.—Simla, the 19th May,* 1865.

Copy of the following forwarded to Local Government and Administrations with a request that the elections made may be communicated to this Department. The elections should also be noted by Controllers, and a note of the same made by them on the Statements of previous leave appended to applications submitted to the Government of India.

No. 243.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Financial Department, Simla, under date the 16th May, 1865.

FINANCIAL
No. 84.

INDIA OFFICE:
London, the 31st March, 1865.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

SIR,

I HAVE considered in Council your financial letter, dated the 17th January last, No. 15, forwarding Memorials from certain Civil Engineers, stating that they consider the Uncovenanted Service Leave and Pension Rules published in India, on the 8th June, 1863, less advantageous than the Rules in force at the time when they executed their Covenants, and praying they may have "the option of abiding by one set of Rules as a whole or the other."

2. Her Majesty's Government will not object to allow Civil Engineers who entered into Covenants when the old Uncovenanted Leave and Pension Rules were in force, the benefit of those Rules in regard both to Leave of Absence and Pension, and any Covenanted Engineer so situated may therefore have the option of selecting which Rules he will abide by, but having once made his selection, he is not to be permitted to avail himself of any of the advantages of the other Rules.

ORDERED, that a copy of the above mentioned Despatch be forwarded to the Public Works Department, with reference to Financial Resolution No. 336, dated 17th

January, 1865, and with the remark that each Civil Engineer who entered into Covenant when the old Uncovenanted Leave and Pension Rules were in force, should now be called upon to elect whether in matters of Leave and Pension he will abide by the old or new Rules, and that the election which may be made be communicated to the Financial Department.

CIRCULAR No. 44.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 20th May,* 1865.

Copy of the following forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information.

From COLONEL H. W. NORMAN, C. B., *Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to* QUARTER MASTER GENERAL (No. 44.)—*Dated 2nd May,* 1865.

WITH reference to your Memorandum No. 205C., of the 20th March, 1863, I am directed to acquaint you, for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that Government sanctions the revised list, therewith received, of Hospital furniture authorized to be issued by the Barrack Department

2. But I am to request that His Excellency's attention may be drawn to a suggestion of the Controller of Military Accounts, that cupboards in the walls with sliding shelves and folding doors might be substituted for the almirahs, as cheaper and more convenient.

No. 47.

Endorsed by Military Department.

Copy of the above, and of the revised list, forwarded to the Public Works Department for information.

Revised List of Hospital furniture authorized to be issued by Barrack Department.

	ARTICLES.	AUTHORIZED SCALE.										REMARKS.
		Cavalry strength, 517.		Infantry strength, 921.		Troop or Battery Royal Artillery, 145.		Wing of Infantry or Division of Artillery.		Native Troops.		
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Cavalry.	Infantry.	
A	Almirahs	3	1	4	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	
B	Basins, metal ...	*25	*6	*43	*9	*7	*2	*16	*4	*4	*4	* Where glazed earthenware ones are not procurable, 3 metal ones to each European Hospital where earthenware basins are procurable.
	Basin stands... ...	5	6	13	9	3	2	10	4	1	1	
	Bath, foot	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	
	„ Hip	3	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	
	„ Slipper	2	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	...	...	
	Bin, wooden	One for each Hospital Kitchen.										
	Book-Case	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
C	Carts, filth (privy) ...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	In addition to the regimental carts.
	Cages (wire) for charcoal.	To be determined by Standing Medical Committees.										
	Chairs, easy	9	4	15	6	3	1	8	3	...	...	
	„ Office	3	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	1	1	
	„ Bed	4	2	6	3	1	1	3	2	...	...	
	„ Night	12	...	16	...	3	...	8	...	...	...	
	Charpoys	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	57	
	Chimney glass ...	As required.										
	Chicks, fine	One to each opening inside verandahs.										
	„ coarse ...	One to each opening in outer verandahs.										
	Close-stool with pan,	9	3	15	5	3	1	8	3	...	...	
	Ditto small ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	For children.
	Cots	73	12	125	19	20	3	50	10	...	...	
	„ fracture	3	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	4	2	
F	Filter stands ...	To be determined by Standing Medical Committees.										

Revised List of Hospital furniture, &c.—(Continued).

	Articles.	Authorized Scale. Cavalry strength, 517. Male.	Cavalry strength, 517. Female.	Infantry strength, 921. Male.	Infantry strength, 921. Female.	Troop or Battery Royal Artillery, 145. Male.	Troop or Battery Royal Artillery, 145. Female.	Wing of Infantry or Division of Artillery. Male.	Wing of Infantry or Division of Artillery. Female.	Native Troops. Cavalry.	Native Troops. Infantry.	Remarks.
	Forms with backs ...	12	4	19	6	2	1	10	2	...	...	
G	Gratings	Two per wash-house.						...	...	...	...	Depends on length of basin-stand in wash-house.
H	Head rests	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
I	Inventory Boards ...	One per building—ward—or room,								...	...	
	Ice-box	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
J	Jhamps	One per outer opening in verandah if required.										
L	Lamps, rod	One per hanging lamp.										
	Lamp-ladders ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	One for each ward.		
	Lamps square ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
	Lamps	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	To be fixed hereafter.
	Lanterns	Two for each ward								One for each ward.		
M	Meat-safes	Two for the hospital of a full British Regiment of Infantry or Cavalry, and for the hospital of a Division of Royal Artillery, equal to a Cavalry Regiment. One meat-safe for a Wing or Detachment hospital.										
	Medicine trays ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
P	Padlocks and keys ...	One per hasp if required.						...	...	...	...	
	Privy pans	One to each set.						...	...	...	...	
	Punkah fringes ...	One to each punkah.						...	...	...	...	
	„ canes	According to requirements.						...	...	...	...	
	Purdahs	As many as may be considered absolutely necessary for inner doors and openings.									...	
S	Salt Cellars, plain, China	100 for the hospital of a full Regiment of British Infantry—and in proportion, viz., 9 per cent. for hospitals of the other branches of the service.										
	Stoves	One will be allowed for a small ward to be set apart for special cases when considered necessary by the Medical Officer, and by the Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals of the Circle.										In a Regiment of Infantry or Cavalry, a stove for a second ward may be granted on the same conditions.
	Screens	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	
T	Tables for patients 10×3	5	2	8	3	2	1	4	2	...	...	
	Tables Convalescent or bed-ridden ...	6	2	10	4	2	1	5	2	...	...	
	„ Prescribing ...	3	...	3	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	
	„ Dispensary ...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	
	„ Dissecting ...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	
	„ Bed-side ...	76	10	115	15	18	1	45	8	...	...	
	„ Office	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	
	Ticket frames, ...	88	12	145	19	23	3	70	10	25	57	
	Towel-racks, ...	6	2	10	3	2	1	5	2	...	...	The numbers herein entered to be considered the maximum racks, to be supplied only to the extent found really necessary in each case.
	Trestles, ...	According to requirements.						...	...	...	...	
	Tubs, ½-cask, ...	Three per wash-house ...						...	...	...	1	For holding water for washing.
	„ Bathing, ...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1		
U	Urinals, ...	To be determined by the Standing Medical Committee.										

Surplus to be kept in Barrack Master's Store.

Basins, ...	5 per cent. brass 10 per cent. iron or tin	On the authorized number for each hospital.
Bath-foot, ...	1 per hospital.	
„ Slipper, ...	1 „ „	
Chairs, easy, ...	1 „ „	
Close-stool pan, ...	3 „ „	
Cots, ...	10 per cent. on the authorized number for each hospital.	
Filter stands, ...	3 per hospital.	
Privy pans, ...	10 per cent. on the number in use.	
Tables, prescribing, ...	1 per hospital.	
Urine tubs, ...	10 per cent. on the number in use.	

CIRCULAR No. 47.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 25th May,* 1865.

No distinction made in issuing credits between Imperial and Local Funds.

THE following copy of a letter on the above subject is circulated to Local Governments and Administrations, for information and guidance, explaining the principles on which it has been determined that separate credits should not be issued to Public Works Officers for Imperial and Local Funds :—

From Secretary to Government of India, to Secretary to Government of Bombay, Public Works Department (No. 464A.).—Dated the 25th May, 1865.

WITH reference to item No. 2511 in the proceedings of the Government of Bombay, in the Public Works Department, for December, 1864, ordering the issue of separate credits for Imperial and Local Funds, I am directed to remark, for the consideration of the Government of Bombay, that it is doubtful whether the use of separate imperial and local credits will conduce at all to simplification of accounts; because such an arrangement does not in the least ensure that the expenditure will follow the course of those credits.

2. The issue of these separate credits may, at first sight, appear a more single arrangement than that of one credit for each Division. But unless separate cash chests and cash accounts are kept by each officer for his expenditure against the two kinds of credits, it is evident that the two funds must be mixed from the time that they are received by the Executive Engineer, and that the course of the disbursements will necessarily proceed without reference to which funds the credits have been granted from. Thus, if an officer receives an imperial credit of Rs. 20,000, and a local credit of Rs. 10,000, there is nothing to prevent his expending (say) Rs. 25,000 on imperial works, thus temporarily diverting from the intended object Rs. 5,000 of Local Funds. Experience has shown such departure from the limits fixed by the separate credits is not the exception, but the invariable rule wherever it has been attempted. Indeed, in the absence of separate cash chests and cash accounts, it would be almost impossible to prevent such cases occurring. It is clear that a mistake of this kind, made in one month, will vitiate the accuracy of the separation of credits made in succeeding months by the Officer who supplies the funds.

3. It is from such considerations that in the Provinces under the immediate control of the Government of India, all distinctions of this kind have been abolished, as being incompatible with a system of simple banking accounts, such as are now in force; and with the principles of public accounts obtaining in England and in all other Public Departments in India. Under that system an officer is placed in funds by a general credit, the cash supplied on which is regarded as being simply cash without reference to the source from which it is derived. The ways and means from which this credit is supplied are recorded in the Register of Budget grants, while the actual incidence of the expenditure on Imperial and Local Funds and other heads is determined by the accounts of such expenditure.

4. I am to observe that the principles above stated will probably be gathered also from the revised system of account published in Standing Order No. 21 of 1865, and especially from Section 1, Chapter XX., which relates to Budget credits and appropriations; but it appeared to His Excellency in Council desirable to forward these additional remarks for the consideration of the Government of Bombay, as they may serve to illustrate the subject and render it clearer.

CIRCULAR No. 48.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT *of India, to* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 20th May,* 1865.

IN continuation of Public Works Department Circular No. 14, dated 15th February, 1865, regarding prevention of over-crowding in Barracks, I am

directed to point out that the allowance of space therein laid down at 90 superficial feet per man is intended to apply to Stations in the plains, but that 77 superficial feet per man (as laid down in Conclusion V. of Public Works Department Circular No. 89, dated 16th December, 1864) may be considered as sufficient for Hill Stations.

CIRCULAR No. 53.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT *of India, to* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.* —*Dated Simla, the 3rd June,* 1865.

IN order to obviate the nuisance of a number of Native detached huts in close proximity to European Regimental Hospitals, for the servants who are required to reside on the spot, the Government of India has resolved upon the provision of proper quarters to be built outside of but adjacent to the Hospital compound to leeward, and upon the following scale :—

SERVANTS.	For a Regiment of European Infantry or Cavalry.		For Artillery Division.		For Batteries of Royal Horse Artillery and Field and Garrison Batteries.		For wings of European Infantry and Cavalry.	
	Single men.	Married men.	Single men.	Married men.	Single men.	Married men.	Single men.	Married men.
Dispensary Servants ...	4	2	3	1	2	1	3	2
Ward Coolies ...	17	4	4	2	2	1	4	2
Bheestees	5	2	3	1	1	...	3	1
Sweepers	7	2	3	1	...	...	3	2
Dhobies	3	2	2	1	4	2	2	1
Cooks	3	2	2	1	...	...	2	1
Dooly bearers	4	...	0	0	...	...	0	
Clothiers	1	2	1	1	...	...	0	2
Tailors	1		0		...	...	1	
Stewards' Servants ...	1		1		1	...	1	
	46	16	19	8	10	4	19	11

2. These houses should be properly ventilated, and should give 54 superficial feet to each adult.

3. The occupants should be compelled to keep their houses clean, and to deposit all refuse in certain fixed places whence it can be removed.

4. For the use of the dhobies, a room should also be provided 30 × 15 in which the clothes may be steamed and ironed : it should be furnished with a boiler and stove and a strong table. No cooking chula to be allowed in this room.

5. A proper latrine is needed for the Native servants, but its construction must await orders on the general question of establishing latrines for the whole of the Native population of Cantonments, now under consideration by the Sanitary Commission for Bengal.

6. Standard plans of servants' houses are herewith forwarded for information and guidance.

CIRCULAR No. 54.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 7th June,* 1865.

Proceedings of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council, regarding establishment of scale for regulating promotions of Controllers of Public Works Accounts.

Read the following papers :—

Note by Accountant-General, Public Works Department, dated 3rd August, 1864.

When the Public Works Accounts Department was first organized in 1860, it was stated in the Resolution* notifying the change, that a Controller should be appointed to each Province, and a Deputy Controller in addition to each of the larger offices. An Establishment on this scale has, however, never been found necessary, even if it was originally contemplated, and all the smaller charges, as well as the second places in the three larger offices, have always been held by Deputy Controllers.

*No. 278, dated 13th November, 1860.

2. These Officers have usually been first appointed in the second or third class, and have been promoted from time to time as they were recommended. But no regular scale has ever been formally recognized within which promotions may be made, although it may certainly be urged that under the strict terms of the original notification, promotions might be made up to the grade of Controller of all the officers holding independent charge of offices. However, at the time when this notification was issued, the promotions of the executive branch were not made in any systematic way ; but a regular system has now been established for them, and it seems desirable to place the promotions of the Accounts Branch also on a recognized footing. The matter is of practical import, because the recommendation, made by a Local Administration last November, for the promotion of its Deputy Controller, has not been acted on, the objection being raised that there was no vacancy to which to promote him. And a promotion of another Controller, which was ordered by Government in this Department to have effect from 1st May, cannot be officially brought forward for the same reason.

3. The proposal, which is accordingly submitted below, is based on the following considerations :—

4. In the Executive Department promotion is made on personal grounds, and without reference to the nature of the appointment. Thus an Executive or Superintending Engineer obtains promotion without being transferred, and any division of Public Works may be held by an Executive Engineer of any grade ; and on the other hand, transfer from one charge to another does not carry promotion.

5. This system appears, however, not to be altogether applicable to the Accounts Branch. The great difference between the amount of work and responsibility attached to the different Accounts Offices calls for a difference in the remuneration attached to them; the heavy charges call for good salaries, while it is not desirable that the small offices should ever be held, except on small salaries. Further, as a transfer in the Accounts Department involves a move from one part of India to another, it seems desirable that such transfers should generally carry with them an increase of pay.

6. These considerations seem to show that in the Accounts Department the salaries of the different appointments should be fixed. At the same time a certain margin may well be allowed, within which to limit the allowances in the first instance, so that an Officer need not necessarily, on first appointment to a particular charge, receive the full allowances attached to the appointment. The salaries would then be partly fixed for the appointment and partly personal.

7. These proposals are embodied in the accompanying table which is now submitted for approval. Table B. shows the highest rate which it is proposed to fix for each appointment; Table A. the lowest. Under this arrangement it would be competent to make promotions in the Public Works Department, up to the scale of Table B., but the first appointment would be according to the scale of Table A.

8. It might be laid down as a rule that, except in particular cases and in transfers to another charge, promotions from one grade to another should not be made oftener than once in two years.

9. No minimum is proposed for the Bengal Office. It is submitted that the duties attached to it are so heavy and important as to demand always the services of first-class Controller.

10. Table C. shows the standing of the present members, and it will be observed that the proposed minimum is on a lower scale than the existing one.

11. Table D. shows the salary and corresponding rank in the Executive Branch of each grade in the Accounts Branch.

	Table A. proposed minimum grades.	Table B. proposed maximum grades.	Table C. grades of present staff.
Assistant Accountant-General, ...	Controller, 1st Class.	Controller, 1st Class.	Controller, 1st Class.
Bengal, ...	Do, do.	Do. do.	Do., 2nd Class.
North-Western Provinces, ...	Do., 2nd Class.	Do. do.	Do., 1st Class.
Punjab, ...	Do., do.	Do. do.	Do., do.
Central Provinces, ...	Dy. Do., 1st Class.	Do. 2nd Class.	Do., 3rd Class.
Oudh, ...	Do., 2nd Class.	Dy. Do. 1st Class.	Dy. Do., 2nd Class.
British Burmah, ...	Do., do.	Controller, 3rd Class.	Do., 1st Class.
Hyderabad, ...	Do., 3rd Class.	Dy. Do. 2nd Class.	Do., 2nd Class.
Mysore, ...	Do., 2nd Class.	Do. 1st Class.	Not appointed.
2nd Assistant Accountant-General,	Do., do.	Do. 2nd Class.	Dy. Coll., 2nd Class.
Bengal (Deputy), ...	Do., 3rd Class.	Do. do.	Do., 3rd Class.
North-Western Provinces (Deputy),	Do., do.	Do. 3rd Class.	Do., do.
Punjab (Deputy), ...	Do., do.	Do. do.	Do., do.

Summary including Mysore.

	Proposed.		Present.	
	Minimum.	Maximum.		
Controller, 1st Class, ...	2	4	3	
Ditto, 2nd ditto, ...	2	1	1	
Ditto, 3rd ditto, ...	0	1	1	
Dy. Controllers, 1st ditto, ...	1	2	1	
Ditto, 2nd ditto, ...	4	3	3	
Ditto, 3rd ditto, ...	4	2	3	
Total, ...	13	13	12*	* 1 not appointed.

Table D.

Accounts Branch.	Corresponding rank, Executive Branch.	Consolidated Civil salary rates.	Military Staff Salary.
		Rupees.	Rupees.
Controller, 1st Class, ...	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, ...	1,200	800
Ditto, 2nd ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, 2nd do., ...	1,000	700
Ditto, 3rd ditto, ...	Executive Engineer, 1st do, ...	900	600
Dy. Controller, 1st ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, 2nd do., ...	750	500
Ditto, 2nd ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, 3rd do., ...	600	400
Ditto, 3rd ditto, ...	Ditto ditto, 4th do., ...	500	300

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department, No. 1174, *under date Simla, the* 27*th March*, 1865.

READ a memorandum by the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, forwarded demi-officially by the Public Works Department regarding a recast of the salaries of the superior Officers in the Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department of the Bengal Presidency.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Governor-General in Council observes that at present the salaries of Controllers of Public Works Accounts are local, *i. e.*, are attached to particular Provinces, so that it is not generally practicable to promote an officer to a higher salary without removing him to another circle, while frequent removals of officers in the Accounts Branch are inexpedient.

2. Again, in the present scale, the Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is restricted to a staff pay of Rs. 700 a month if a Millitary Officer, or to a consolidated salary of Rs. 1,000 monthly if a Civil Officer, although the importance of the charge is such that an Officer on the salary of a Controller of the 1st Class should always be available for it.

3. The scheme of the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, will correct both these defects, while additional expense will practically be avoided by the expedient of requiring all officers on promotion to a higher class to commence on a staff pay or consolidated salary less than the present rate, whereby the mean between the cost on the minimum and the maximum rates will be nearly the same as the present cost.

4. The Governor-General in Council accordingly agrees in the Financial Department to the revised scale of salaries proposed by the Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

5. Also, that in the case where there are two steps from the minimum to the maximum in the new scale, *e. g.*, from a Military Staff pay of Rs. 400, or a Civil salary of Rs. 600, to a maximum Staff pay of Rs. 600, or a Civil salary of Rs. 900, the period for attainment of the maximum will be four years.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

OBSERVATION.—It may be noticed that the grades and designations of the Officers of the Public Works Department here used were modified by Standing Order No. 11 of 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 56.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT *of India, Public Works Department, to* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the* 12*th June*, 1865.

SIR,—With reference to the extract as per margin, from the Despatch of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, which forms the subject of Public Works Circular No. 9 of 1865, I am to request that the discretion allowed to Local Governments and Administrations in Circulars Nos. 13 and 14 of 1864, as regards the application of the reserve to all new works within their own power of sanction, may be considered as withdrawn from the 1st May, 1865, and that the Minor Works' Allotment may not in future be applied to any work not specially provided for in the Budget Estimate, the cost of which may exceed Rs. 10,000.

"At the same time, I consider that the Subordinate Governments should have discretionary power to undertake, by means of a reserve fund, new works up to a certain cost, which I have no objection to limit to Rs. 10,000."

CIRCULAR No. 58.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT *of India, to* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, 22nd June,* 1865.

THE undersigned is directed to forward, for general information, the following letter* from the Secretary to Government of India, in the Military Department, addressed to the Quarter Master General, communicating the decision of Government against the provision by the State of barrack accommodation for the Native Troops of the Bengal Army:—

* No. 662, dated 17th April, 1865.

From Secretary to Government of India, Military Department, to Quarter Master General, (No. 662).—*Dated* 17*th April,* 1865.

I AM directed to acknowledge your letter marginally noted, conveying the views of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief as to the provision of quarters at the public expense for Native Troops.

No. 2237, dated 22nd June, 1864.
No. 2693, dated 22nd July, 1864.

2. In reply, I am to acquaint you, for His Excellency's information, that the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has given the matter his careful consideration. Without entering into the merits of His Excellency's plan, the Governor-General in Council is, he directs me to say, at once debarred from according his sanction to it, from a knowledge of the enormous outlay and heavy annual expenditure which the provision of State barracks would assuredly entail. This decision is the more imperative now from the present and growing necessity for the exercise of a strict economy in all matters of Military expenditure.

3. The Governor-General in Council has therefore decided to leave the system of hutting, which now exists in the Bengal Army, untouched.

4. But while the Governor-General in Council will not alter the existing system, yet should His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief represent that further assistance is necessary to enable the Sepoy to build his lines in particular localities, the Government of India is quite prepared, on a clear case being made out, to take the matter into consideration. But, I am to observe, it is not to be lost sight of that the assistance of the Government is given in aid of the Sepoy, and is not intended altogether to relieve him from the duty of providing his own shelter, which has always been one of the conditions of his service.

5. The only circumstances under which the Government will take on itself the whole expense of providing quarters for Native Troops, are for those who are quartered within fortified posts, and at places where details are temporarily detached and often relieved.

6. All such cases should be referred to the Government, in order that each may be dealt with on its own merits.

CIRCULAR No. 59.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the* 23*rd June,* 1865.

Proceedings of the Governor-General of India in Council, regarding overcrowding in Hospitals.

READ again the following papers:—

Public Works Department Circular No. 14, dated 15th February, 1865, on the subject of obviating the overcrowding of barracks and sleeping apartments of British soldiers.

Memorandum, dated 25th August, 1864, by Lieutenant-Colonel Crommelin, upon some of the principles which should be attended to in designing Hospitals for European Troops in India.

Read a letter No. 152, dated 30th March, 1865, from the President of the Sanitary Commission for Bengal.

RESOLUTION.—In the letter No. 152, above read, the Sanitary Commission for Bengal recommends that orders for prevention of over-crowding of Hospitals, by the immediate provision of a sufficient amount of temporary accommodation, should be issued similar to those laid down in Public Works Department Circular No. 14 of 1865, in regard to Barracks.

2. The Commission consider that hospital accommodation is insufficient, "when it does not provide for 12 per cent. of the average strength of the troops, at the rate of 130 superficial feet per patient;" this per-centage and space being recommended in the Memorandum by Lieutenant-Colonel Crommelin, on Hospitals for European Troops, and approved by the Commission.

3. The Governor-General in Council observes that, whilst it is very desirable that hospital accommodation for the European Troops should be provided to such an extent as to prevent over-crowding, it is at the same time important, before arriving at a final conclusion on any general measure, such as that proposed by the Sanitary Commission, to consider whether it is absolutely necessary to authorize the full extent of space now recommended.

4. From an analysis of the Return for February, 1865, of the sick in the hospitals of the various arms of the service, it is observed that the general average of patients is about 5 per cent. But the month of February being one of the healthiest months, and some of the corps having in that month 7, 8, and even 9 per cent., as an average daily ratio of sick in hospital, the Governor-General in Council does not consider 12 per cent. too high a ratio to assume, with reference to that which it is advisable to prepare for during the more sickly months of the year.

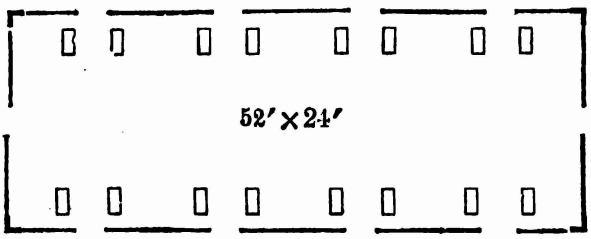
5. With regard to the space to be allowed to each patient, the Governor-General in Council observes that this must, in a great measure, be regulated by the nature and extent of accommodation available in the wards of existing hospitals. In all new hospitals that may hereafter be constructed, it will of course be easy to arrange that each patient shall have the space now recommended, (*viz.*, 130 superficial feet,) should it be eventually decided that such space ought to be given; but the adoption, at the outset, of this full allowance, with reference to existing accommodation, would, from the peculiar construction of present hospitals, not only entail the immediate necessity of constructing a vast amount of temporary accommodation, but would deprive many patients of good shelter; for though the full allowance may be desirable, still it can hardly be said to be absolutely necessary.

6. In illustration of the foregoing remark, the Governor-General in Council observes that, in Colonel Crommelin's Memorandum on Hospitals, reasons are given to show that the wards should be 26 feet wide; that the wall space between two doors should be 15 feet, and the doors 5 feet wide. These dimensions give to each patient 10 running feet and 13 feet in width of the ward, or 130 superficial feet. In existing hospitals, however, the wall space will rarely be found to exceed 10 feet, and will often be as little as 8 feet; the width of ward will, as a rule, be 24 feet. Thus the allowance for each patient will vary from 7½ to 6½ running feet, and from 90 to 78 superficial feet.

7. The Governor-General in Council considers, on the whole, that a space of 100 superficial feet per patient will be sufficient to meet the present exigency, and desires that some arrangement may be adopted for regulating the complement of patients for existing hospitals; so that the total space in each ward may, in every possible case, afford this allowance as a minimum. Temporary accommodation should then be provided for the difference between the number of patients for whom there is space according to this allowance, and the numbers requiring accommodation at the rate of 12 per cent. on the actual strength of each regiment or detachment.

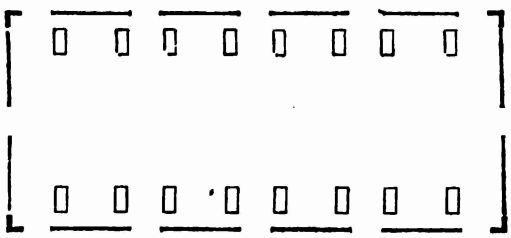
8. The two following methods are instanced to show how the arrangement of the proper complement of patients in existing over-crowded hospital wards may be managed:—

A.

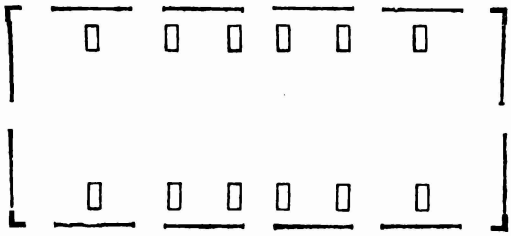


1*st*.—Diagram A. represents a ward of a hospital, according to existing standard plan. The dimensions of this ward are 52 feet × 24 feet = 1,248 superficial feet, which gives an allowance of 78 superficial feet per patient. If the corner beds are removed, the allowance for the remaining patients would be rather more than 100 superficial feet per bed.

B.



C.



2*nd*.—Another arrangement of the beds in a ward is shown in Diagram B. The necessary reduction might be made by placing only one, instead of two beds, in each of the four end wall spaces, as shown in Diagram C.

9. In conclusion, the Governor-General in Council desires that special attention may be directed to that portion of the Sanitary Commission's communication which inculcates the advisability of not admitting slight cases into hospital in times of great sickness.

CIRCULAR No. 63.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT *of India, to* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces.—Dated Simla, 30th June,* 1865.

SIR,—As it has come to the notice of the Government of India that the observance of the rule to be followed in dealing with proposals for new Military Works, laid down in G. G. O. No. 934, dated 10th October, 1862, has on several instances been neglected, I am directed to draw special attention to the G. G. O. in question, which was re-published in Public Works Department Circular No. 111, dated 20th idem, and to remark that the instructions therein conveyed—that all proposals (with certain exceptions which are noted) for undertaking new Military Works should be reported in the first instance to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief—are strictly to be attended to.

CIRCULAR No. 64.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT *of India, to* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 7th July,* 1865.

SIR,—In continuation of Public Works Department Circular No. 24, dated 20th March, 1865, on the subject of planting trees in the neighbourhood of barracks, I am directed to append, for information and guidance, extract paras. 4 to 7 of a letter* from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the address of the Quarter Master General, and to request that all Executive Engineers may be instructed to co-operate heartily with the Military Authorities in the matter of planting trees.

* No. 298, dated 22nd June, 1865.

2. I am also directed to take this opportunity of inviting attention to the necessity of planting trees in the vicinity of Barracks at Hill Stations, as well as at Stations in the Plains.

Extract paras. 4 to 7 of a letter No. 298, dated 22nd June, 1865, *from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, to the Quarter-Master General.*

Para. 4.—The expense incurred in carrying out this measure appears to the Governor-General in Council one which may legitimately fall on Cantonment Grazing Funds.

5.—The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that the planting of trees near Public buildings should in no case be undertaken, except in communication with the Officers of the Public Works Department of the District or Cantonment.

6.—A copy of this letter will accordingly be forwarded to that Department, with a request that they will secure the co-operation of their Officers in the matter.

7.—It would, I am to add, perhaps be well if you were, under His Excellency's orders, to place yourself in communication with Secretary Colonel Dickens, to concert measures for most efficiently carrying out the project.

CIRCULAR No. 65.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT *of India, to* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, 7th July,* 1865.

SIR,—A question having been raised, with reference to Public Works Department Circular No. 86, dated 5th December, 1864, as to whether a Sentry Box should be considered as a "Fixture" or as "Furniture," I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council had decided that it should be classed as a "Fixture."

CIRCULAR No. 67.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 13th July,* 1865.

COPY of the following correspondence forwarded for information to Local Governments and Administrations:—

Extract para. 2 of a letter from the Resident, Hyderabad, in the Public Works Department, to Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department (No. 142). *—Dated the* 10*th January,* 1865.

"*Para.* 2.—The first Estimate, No. 13, provides for a method of keeping out the rain from the ridge ventilators of the barracks occupied by the 2nd European Regiment and Artillery at Trimulgherry, and amounts to Rs. 5,891. The plan at first adopted of fixing boards against the sides of the openings was an objectionable one, as it interfered with the ventilation, besides being ineffectual in other respects; as perforated zinc has been found to answer very well for what is required, an estimate for the works has been prepared accordingly, and is recommended to be passed."

From SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *Public Works Department, to* RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD (*No.* 248M).—*Dated the* 8*th March,* 1865.

SIR,—With reference to the Estimate submitted with your Secretary's letter No. 142, dated 10th January, 1865, for perforated zinc sides to the ridge ventilators in the Artillery and Infantry Barracks at Trimulgherry, I am directed to state, that although there is no doubt that rain will be kept out by this means, it is thought that free ventilation will be obstructed.

2. Before passing orders upon the present proposal, I am to enquire how the boarding objected to was fixed to the sides of the ventilators; and whether it is the usual inclined lower boarding which generally answers perfectly in keeping out the rain.

From SECRETARY TO RESIDENT OF HYDERABAD, *in the Public Works Department, to* SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *Public Works Department* (*No.* 176).—*Dated the* 10*th April,* 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor, under instructions from the Resident, to acknowledge the receipt of your Despatch No. 248M., dated 8th ultimo, and to furnish, as therein requested, the following explanation given by the Executive Engineer, Secunderabad Division, regarding the proposed use of perforated zinc for the ridge ventilators of barracks at Trimulgherry:—

"The wood, although six inches opening was left, obstructs ventilation more than the zinc does, at the same time that it is quite ineffectual to keep out rain: the dotted lines show how rain, falling at different angles, will drive in, even if only an inch of space be left. Complaints came in succession from Regiments occupying buildings with this style of roof, and a trial of zinc was made about two years ago on a small guard-house occupied by Europeans. After the monsoon, the Officer Commanding reported the remedy to be quite successful, and then the same was put on other buildings. In the course of few months complaints were received in respect to every one of the standard plan Barracks with tiled roofs, whether defended by wood or not,—hence the present Estimate.

"I believe that fixed louvres at that height, where monsoon rain is driven not only horizontally, but sometimes up by a strong wind, would be quite useless; and a similar opinion probably induced the Executive Engineer to apply solid planks. I do not think, moreover, that the expense of louvres would be less than zinc in frames. I may add that, in Barracks finished later than those from which the drawing is taken, there is a greater lap (one foot) of the main roof and ridge tiling, but still the rain enters."

2. I am directed to state that, as the experiment made by the Executive Engineer was found to be so successful, and considered not to check ventilation in any perceptible degree, he was allowed to proceed with the work accordingly on emergency.

From SECRETARY TO RESIDENT AT HYDERABAD, *in the Public Works Department, to* SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *Public Works Department* (*No.* 25).—*Dated* 19*th June*, 1865.

SIR,—I have the honor, under instructions from the Resident, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 509M., dated the 15th ultimo, conveying sanction to an Estimate for applying perforated zinc to the sides of ridge ventilators in the Barracks at Trimulgherry.

2. I am directed to enclose the copy of a letter received from the Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, reporting very favorably upon the use of this material; and also the copy of a docket received from the Executive Engineer, Secunderabad Division, regarding the durability of the zinc,—though sufficient time has not elapsed yet for forming any reliable opinion upon this point. The Chief Engineer, I am to observe, is of opinion that the zinc will be found very durable even were it much less protected from the rain than it is under the eaves of the roof; but it is necessary, he thinks, that the material should, for obvious reasons, be secured with zinc nails, and not iron screws, as happens to have been the case here, because the former were not procurable when wanted. The Executive Engineer, however, has been ordered to use zinc nails for the future.

From DEPUTY INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF HOSPITALS, *to the* GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING HYDERABAD SUBSIDIARY FORCE (*No.* 218).—*Dated* 8*th June*, 1865.

SIR,—With reference to the letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, to the Resident, Hyderabad, dated Public Works Department, Simla, 15th May 1865, No. 509, on the subject of perforated zinc being introduced into ridge ventilation of public buildings, I desire very strongly to recommend the measure.

In those buildings, deficient in this article (though the upper roof laps considerably over the lower) in very severe weather, the rain still finds access; and in buildings appropriated as hospitals, when quiet is particularly needed, the birds that fly in and out, with materials to form nests, are a constant source of annoyance.

Perforated zinc has lately been substituted for glass in some of the door-frames of the Artillery Hospital at this station, and as regulating temperature with the happiest effects.

I am of opinion that it forms a most desirable adjunct to the health and comfort of the men occupying public buildings.

Memo. from EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, *Secunderabad Division, to* CHIEF ENGINEER, *Hyderabad, in the Public Works Department* (*No.* 193).—*Dated* 13*th June,* 1865.

REPLIES to his No. 292, dated the 12th June, and to former letters, states that there appears no question about the durability of the zinc. Screen-zinc is a metal usually chosen in preference for work exposed to weather, because after undergoing a slight superficial oxidation, it remains for years without further corrosion. As to the way of fitting it, by fixing it in a frame of wood by screws, with washers under, it never works loose at the screw holes, and the wood-frame, which is narrow, and in itself sufficiently stiff, is firmly fixed to the rafters by screws, and is bedded in mortar below.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, under date the 20*th July,* 1865.

No. 1113.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department. —Dated Simla, the 3*rd July,* 1865.

READ Resolution of the Public Works Department, No. 906 E., dated 18th May, 1865, and its enclosures, relating to an enquiry by Major I. G. R. Forlong, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Circle, North-Western Provinces, whether he, having availed himself of an instalment of only 20 days' privilege in December, 1863, when he was entitled to 3 months' leave, can be allowed leave for one month before the expiration of 11 months, or for two months before the expiration of 22 months from the date of his return from that leave; *viz.*, 21st December, 1863; and if so, from what dates his privilege leave can commence.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council observes that Major Forlong, as a Military Officer in Civil employ, is, according to the orders contained in Financial Notification No. 5914, dated 28th November, 1863, on a footing with Covenanted Civil Officers, in respect to privilege leave, and that as the Covenanted Civil Service Absentee Rules, which were in force in December, 1863, did not allow of cumulative privilege leave being taken by instalments, Major Forlong forfeited the remainder of his leave on his return to duty, after his 20 days' leave of absence.

The new rules for the grant of leave of absence to Civil Servants allow of the division of accumulated privilege leave; but as these rules did not come into force until December, 1864, they cannot be allowed retrospective effect.

Accordingly Major Forlong was entitled to one month's leave of absence, on the expiration of 11 months' uninterrupted duty, since the date of his return from privilege leave in December, 1863, to two months after the expiration of 22 months, and to three months after the expiration of 33 months from that date.

CIRCULAR No. 71.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT *of India, Public Works Department, to* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla,* 3*rd August,* 1865.

SIR,—In continuation of Public Works Department Circular Nos. 24 and 64, dated 20th March and 7th July, 1865, respectively, regarding planting trees in the

vicinity of Barracks in Cantonments, I am directed to state that Executive Engineers should be instructed to submit their proposals in this matter to Officers in command of Stations, who would issue the necessary orders thereon, after taking the opinion of the Station Boards of Health.

CIRCULAR No. 76.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, 15th August,* 1865.

Copy of the following, and of the Memorandum to which it is a reply, forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, for information and guidance:—

From OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department, to* SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT *of India, Public Works Department (Memo. No.* 1439*A.)—Dated* 27*th July,* 1865.

REFERRING to plans accompanying Circular No. 46 of current year, and other plans of similar descriptions of buildings recently issued, enquires whether the thickness of walls shown in them,—namely 2 feet,—is considered necessary for the purpose of keeping the interior of the buildings cool, as it is observed that, for structural purposes, 1½ feet thickness for the inner, and 13½ inches for the outer, would amply suffice, with good masonry of bricks in lime mortar, and great saving of expense would be effected in the new lines about to be constructed were these reductions allowed.

From SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *Public Works Department, to* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department (No.* 890 *M.)—Dated* 11*th August,* 1865.

WITH reference to your Memorandum No. 1439A., dated 27th July, 1865, enquiring whether the thickness of walls (2 feet) shown in Standard Plans for Staff Sergeants' quarters, which accompanied Public Works Department Circular No. 46 of 1865, and in other plans of similar descriptions of buildings might not well be reduced, I am directed to point out that, as a rule, Standard Plans are only intended to show the general arrangement and extent of accommodation to be provided, and should not be considered in the light of "working drawings" as showing structural details, which should be invariably followed. Such details should be left to be worked out by the Officers of the Department under the orders of their Local Governments.

2. As to the question now referred, regarding the thickness of the walls of buildings, I am to state that there can be no doubt that the dimensions proposed by you, *viz.*, 1½ feet thickness for main, and 13½ inches for outer walls, are ample for good work; but sufficiently skilled labour is not always available, and the Standard Plans are devised accordingly. Moreover, it does not always follow that very thin walls will be less expensive than moderately thick ones, unless where the workmen are accustomed to the greater nicety of work, and can perform it without undue degree of time and labour.

3. On the whole, this is a matter which should be left to the discretion of the local Engineering authorities, due regard being paid to the contingencies above noticed.

CIRCULAR No. G.—*From* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, to the* SUPERINTENDING ENGINEERS, *1st, 2nd, and 3rd Circles, North-Western Provinces.—Dated Allahabad, the 16th August,* 1865.

FORWARDS, for adoption, an amended form of Progress Report.

_____ DIVISION.

Progress Report of Works for the month of _____ 186 .

Dated _____ 186 .

No. of Works.	Authority.	Name of Work and Station.	Amount of sanctioned Estimate.	Budget Provision.	Progress made, and present state of Work.	Date of commencement.	Probable date of completion.	Approximate Statement of Expenditure incurred		
								During the Month.	During Current Year.	Total from commencement.
1	Govt., N. W. P., No. , dated	Additions to Record Room, Judge's Kutcherry, Meerut, ...	7,656	2,000 Part I. Item.	Roofing completed. Plastering and flooring commenced. Doors in hand.					
2	Govt., N. W. P., No. , dated	Alterations to Privies, Dragoon Lines, Meerut, ...	1,470	Lieut.-Govr.'s Reserve.						

N. B.—All works in progress estimated to cost Rs. 500 and upwards, whether sanctioned by Government or Subordinate Authorities to be shown. Works sanctioned, but not put in hand, should also be shown below works in progress, with reasons for non-commencement—so also works which have been commenced but suspended temporarily. In the columns for expenditure, the approximate amount incurred up to date, whether paid or not, should be entered.

Executive Engineer, ——Division.

CIRCULAR No. 78.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, 17th August,* 1865.

Proceedings of the Governor-General of India in Council, regarding the extent to which Convict labour should be employed in the construction of Jails.

READ the following:—

Memo. by C. J. WINGFIELD, ESQ., C. B., Chief Commissioner of Oudh, on Convict labour in construction of Jails.

As several new Jails will be erected shortly, and the Government of India has determined that, in their construction, convict labour shall be employed to the largest extent possible, it seems necessary to ensure the due fulfilment of the intentions of the Government that certain rules be laid down, and a system prescribed, from which no deviation will be allowed. The recent examination of the Lucknow Central Jail Estimates has shown how strong is the tendency of Jail Officers to employ hired, instead of convict labour, on very insufficient pretexts.

One plea that is constantly urged is, that convicts with irons cannot mount ladders or platforms, and therefore cannot build high walls. This plea the Chief Commissioner dismisses with the remark, that fetters are not part of a Judicial sentence, and, therefore, should not be placed on men required to do work that cannot be performed with them. While a Jail is in course of construction, minor considerations of Jail discipline must bend to the paramount one of completing the Jail with the least cash expenditure. So must all such other considerations, as that manufactures pay better. The first demand on the labour of prisoners is for the construction of the Jail; and until that demand is satisfied, no prisoner can be put to any other use.

The Chief Commissioner will now state what work he thinks prisoners exclusively may be expected to do, and for which the use of hired labour, or the purchase of any but raw materials, may be positively interdicted:—

1*st.*—Kutcha masonry, to whatever height walls may be carried.

2*nd.*—Kutcha-pucka masonry, with perhaps the aid of one or two masons to throw the plumb line, &c.

3*rd.*—To make all kiln-burnt bricks, tiles of different sorts, coping stones; one or two experienced brick-makers may be employed to direct the scientific construction of the kilns; but all the manual labour must be performed by prisoners.

4*th.*—To make all thatched roofs.

5*th.*—All pounding of soorkee and mixing of mortar.

6*th.*—Sinking wells with the aid of professional direction.

7*th*—Forging coarse iron-work, such as bars, clamps, hinges.

8*th.*—Sawing logs or rough planks.

9*th.*—Making all *tât purdahs.*

10*th.*—Painting, white-washing.

11*th.*—All ramming, earthen and soorkee floors, or laying tiled floors.

There are probably other kinds of work which could be performed by convict labour alone, but they do not just now occur to the Chief Commissioner's memory; however, he begs that the Chief Engineer and Inspector of Prisons will go over the list to supply deficiencies. A classified table of work to be done by prisoners and by hired labour should then be drawn up and published for guidance.

The Chief Commissioner is aware that there may be few or no prisoners in any one Jail who are blacksmiths, carpenters, or masons by trade; but there must be some in the entire Province, and they should be sent to the scene where their labours are

required. But in case this resource should fail, prisoners may be instructed to act as masons, carpenters, and blacksmiths, as several new Jails are to be built, and their services will be required for a considerable time.

Many prisoners of the Lucknow Central Jail must have by this time acquired considerable skill in particular branches of labour, and they should be distributed among the stations where new Jails will be built.

The works for which hired labour may be employed are :—

Pucka foundations of buildings and wells.

The finer kind of wood-work,—such as doorways, making up roof trusses of iron-work.

The Chief Commissioner may have omitted one or two items ; but, as before observed, the Chief Engineer and Inspector of Prisons must go over the list together ; when fixed, it should be submitted for Chief Commissioner's approval.

It having been determined what work shall be executed by prison labor alone, the Chief Engineer would apprize the Executive Engineer, and reduce the rates of the Jail Estimates by the equivalent of the work to be done by convicts. The Executive Engineer would look to the Jail Officers to supply the labour, and the Jail Officers must decide what number of prisoners will be required to perform the work. The Jail Officer and Executive Engineer must understand that they are to work together for a common purpose, and they will soon overcome difficulties of detail by mutual concert.

As regards repairs, the Chief Commissioner can hardly conceive any that may not be executed by prison labour. The excuse of prisoners not being able to ascend ladders has been deprived of all force. Plastering, white-washing and painting, can all be done by prisoners. Repairs may therefore be superintended by the Civil Officers in charge of Jails, who may, when necessary, be aided by an annual grant for materials. Their accounts might be in the simple form lately authorized for Civil Officers acting as Public Works disbursers.

Finally, the Chief Commissioner calls on all Engineers, Jail and Civil Officers, to combine to give the fullest effect to the wishes of the Government ; all difficulties will disappear if they act with the single object of saving the public money. The Chief Commissioner is determined that the intentions of the Government of India shall be fully carried out, and will listen to no pleas or excuses for evading compliance with them ; and he warns all Officers that if they pay for any article, work, or labour, that he has directed, shall be supplied by prisoners, he will call on them to make good the amount improperly expended.

CIRCULAR No. 79.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, 22nd August,* 1865.

Proceedings of the Governor-General of India in Council, regarding provision for light and heavy traffic on kutcha roads in the Punjab.

READ the following entries in the Proceedings of the Government of the Punjab, in the Public Works Department (Civil Works Branch), during the month of April, 1865 :—

From OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB, *in the Public Works Department, to* ALL OFFICERS CONCERNED *(Circular No.* 100-7735*).—Dated 7th April,* 1865.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has lately traversed the entire length of the Hissar Division, from Fazilki to Bahadurgurh, by a road which is almost throughout a kutcha one, and found the road everywhere divided into two portions, one of which

was reserved exclusively for light traffic, *i. e.*, for carriages, buggies, and other wheel vehicles, travelling quickly, and not carrying goods of any weight; the other half was given up to heavy traffic by carts and wagons. In some parts, the former portion was raised slightly above the latter—in others not so. In some it was understood that a slight ditch or trench had been dug to separate the two portions.

2. Everywhere the arrangement had been found to work most satisfactorily, and the consequence was that, while one portion was worked into deep ruts and sand, the other portion remained comparatively intact and in good order, so that light carriages could drive rapidly over it, even in that sandy region which would certainly not have been the case if the whole road had been given up to laden carts; while the latter practically suffer no hardship in being confined to half the road.

3. As the system appears an admirable one, His Honor desires that, in the case of every kutcha road in this Province, which has to support a traffic carried on carts, one side may be assigned to the carts, and one reserved for light traffic.

4. In other parts of the Province, the interruptions from bridges and from water courses and nullahs, and other obstructions, will be greater, but still the general convenience, where light and heavy wheeled traffic co-exist on kutcha roads, of confining the heavy traffic to one side, and reserving the other for light and rapid traffic, is not to be doubted.

5. Where the boundary trenches are more than 50 feet apart, the soil tolerably good, and the road not embanked, it is desirable to separate these two roadways by a trench 1½ feet wide and one foot deep. This should be done, when opportunity offers, in the case of all existing roads, and be considered a necessary part of all kutcha roads liable to the two kinds of traffic already described, which may in future be constructed. The trench will, of course, cease at a reasonable distance on both sides of every bridge, and of every obstacle crossing which there may be but a single width of roadway.

From Officiating Secretary to Government of Punjab, *in the Public Works Department, to* All Officers concerned *(Circular No.* 113-8207.*)—Dated* 24*th April,* 1865.

Calls attention to this Office Circular No. 100-7735 of the 7th current. As it is desirable that there should be one general rule observed throughout the Province for the regulation of light and heavy traffic on kutcha roads, the undersigned is directed to state that, in roads running north and south, the east side should be devoted to heavy traffic, and in those running east and west, the south side.

This will simplify the matter, and enable native cartmen more readily to understand what is required of them.

Circular No. 81.—*From* Secretary to the Government of India, *to* Officiating Secretary to Government, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla,* 24*th August,* 1865.

Sir,—The Government of India has observed in recent cases which have come under its notice, that Officers charged with the execution and supervision of Public Works, including Railways and Irrigation Works constructed by private Companies, have not duly considered the possible injurious effects on existing works, of the construction of new works, or of the failure to maintain in an efficient state other existing works in their vicinity. I am directed to request that the attention of the Officers of the Railway and Public Works (both Imperial and Local) Departments, under the orders of the Government, North-Western Provinces, may be specially drawn to the subject.

CIRCULAR No. 83.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *Public Works Department, to the* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, 25th August,* 1865.

A CASE has lately occurred in which a private bungalow, purchased by Government to admit of its removal, was allowed to be temporarily occupied by an Officer. The original intention of removing the building was not carried out, and the Officer sold it, in consideration of his having expended money on it in making improvements, for a sum less than the money he had spent. In reference to this case, the Government of India desire to draw attention to paragraphs 8 and 11, Chapter XI. of the Public Works Code, and to remark that no additions or alterations can confer any ownership in regard to buildings, and that the Rules in the Public Works Code refer alike to all buildings, the property of Government, occupied as quarters.

CIRCULAR No. 87.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, 8th September,* 1865.

Proceedings of the Governor-General of India in Council, regarding preparation of Timber according to the "Boucherie" system.

READ the following papers from DEPUTY CONSULTING ENGINEER, to CONSULTING ENGINEER FOR RAILWAYS.

I HAVE the honor to report that, on the 10th instant, I visited the Timber Depôt near Paulghât, where sleepers for the Madras Railway are being prepared according to the "Boucherie" system.

2. A wooden cistern 12 feet long, 5 feet 9 inches broad, and 4 feet 9 inches deep, is fixed on a timber scaffolding, the bottom of the cistern being 20 feet above the level of the ground upon which the logs lie. A gutta-percha pipe, 1 inch in diameter, conveys the solution to a horizontal pipe, 1½ inch in diameter, which rests upon the ground; from this small branch pipes are joined to the caps at the end of the logs.

3. A cap is a block of mangoe-wood, 1 foot square and 3 inches thick, to which is fixed a ring of lead half inch thick: this, after being painted over with dammer, is firmly screwed on to one end of the log, and one of the branch pipes is fastened to a hole in the middle of the cap.

4. The logs of timber are fresh from the jungle, and undergo no preparation beyond being cut to a convenient length from 10 to 15 feet. The bark is left on the logs, and from 15 to 25 of them are prepared at one time, being ranged on either side of the horizontal pipe.

5. The solution with which the timber is impregnated, is composed of 2½lbs. of sulphate of copper in 27 gallons of well water. The cost of sulphate of copper at Paulghât is about three annas three pice per lb.

6. When the cocks are turned on, the solution is forced through the log in the direction of its length, simply by reason of the head of 20 feet. The time for the solution to come through at the further end of the log depends upon the nature of the wood and the season of the year. Those trees which are the most difficult to prepare during the dry season, most readily receive the solution during wet weather, and *vice versâ.*

7. The logs which I saw being prepared during rain were partially impregnated in about five minutes, and thoroughly in 12 or 15 minutes; they were of Padiri wood.

8. The wood is submitted to the process for 24 hours, to make sure of its being thoroughly pickled.

9. I saw a pile of refuse wood, the blocks of logs which had been prepared nine months ago lying in the yard, they appeared to be perfectly sound, and had not been affected by either white-ants or rot; traces of the former could be detected, but they had apparently moved off without doing any damage.

10. I also exposed and carefully examined some prepared sleepers which had been laid in the line near Paulghât Station on the 9th February last. I found them untouched by rot, and the edges as sharp as if they had been cut the day before. They certainly had not been down long; but when you consider that the wood of which these sleepers were made (Chadachy and Anai Karra), would assuredly, if unprepared, have rotted in a fortnight, or at most a month; the fact of their proving sound after three months is of more importance.

11. The following are the woods which are found to submit readily to the process :—

Padiri, Bignonia Suaveolens.
Pullipallam, Tamarindus Indica.
Pilla Murdah Maram, Terminaila Chebula.
Pula Malai-elavu, Bombax Malabaricum.
Pinay, Calophyllum Angustifolium.
Anai Karra, Garuga Pinnata.
Chadachy.
Benteak, Lagerstroemia Macrocarpa.
Thanddee, Terminalia Bellerica.

Observations by Consulting Engineer for Railways (No. 294).—Dated 24th May, 1865.

Submitted for the information of Government.

2. The Contractor delivers the prepared sleepers at the rate of Rs. 2-12 each. An Inspector is employed on the part of the Railway to see that the process is properly carried out, and the actual cost of the sleepers would, therefore, be something over the above rate.

CIRCULAR No. 88.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *to the* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 9th September,* 1865.

SEVERAL instances having lately come to notice of Public Works Officers receiving funds from Local Committees and other Local Fund Disbursers and expending them on works, without bringing them into their regular cash-book, and accounts rendered to the Controller of Accounts, the Government of India desires that this practice may be at once put a stop to wherever it may exist.

2. Para. 106 of Section 2, Chapter XIX. Standing Order No. 21 of 1865, rules that "all disbursements and charges of whatever sort connected with the public service must be clearly brought forward in the public cash accounts of the division, and no irregular, separate, or local accounts or funds are on any account permitted to be kept."

3. It is requested that local Governments and Administrations will take the necessary measures to ensure that this rule may be always strictly acted upon for the future. It will be understood that the rule is not meant to interfere at all with the freedom of action of the local Governments as regards their expenditure, but only to guard against confusion in accounts.

CIRCULAR No. 90.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *to the* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, 20th September,* 1865.

SIR,—In continuation of Public Works Department Circular No. 86, dated 5th December, 1864, I am directed to state that the Governor-General in Council authorizes the provision of Sentry Boxes to Regiments of British Cavalry, under the following circumstances, and to the extent specified, viz.:—

Quarter Guard.
Quarter Master's Store.
Canteen Guard.
Hospital Guard.

1st.—When the buildings noted in the margin are unprovided with verandahs, a Sentry Box may be provided at each building.

2nd.—A Sentry Box may be provided for the Magazine, as the standard plan for this building gives no verandah.

3rd.—Where ranges of stables exist, a Sentry Box may be allowed for each range; but when the horses are picketted in open lines, only four Sentry Boxes, viz. one per Squadron, are authorized.

4th.—A Sentry Box is also required for the Infirmary Stable.

2. The above orders are applicable to the three Presidencies.

CIRCULAR No. 94.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *Public Works Department, to the* SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 2nd October,* 1865.

THE Rules in paras. 11 to 14, Section 2, Chapter XX., Standing Order No. 21, of 1865, regarding disallowance of salaries for delay in submission of accounts, will not be applicable as regards the accounts of Executive Engineers, until two months in each case after the date on which the compilation of accounts is transferred from the Controller's Office to that of the Executive Engineer.

CIRCULAR No. 96.—*From* SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *to* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 5th October,* 1865.

SIR,—From replies received to Public Works Department Circular No. 29, dated 29th March, 1865, it seems clear that the system of lettering Cantonment Roads, as laid down in a previous Circular,* is generally considered inconvenient and not readily intelligible, I am therefore instructed to order its discontinuance, and to direct the introduction of the old practice which quite meets general opinion, and is fully approved of in the Military Department, *viz.*, of naming roads and streets after distinguished men whether Oriental or British; or in commemoration of great events; or after important buildings or local features; or, again, according to the professions and trades occupying particular streets. Roads leading in particular directions may be named according to the great city or other place which forms their object. Thus from Umballa, one road might be called the Delhi Road, another the Simla Road, and a third the Loodianah Road, and so forth.

* No. 20, dated 7th April, 1863.

CIRCULAR No. 99.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *Public Works Department, to the* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the* 16*th October*, 1865.

SEVERAL cases having recently occurred in which the repairs of roads have been transferred from Local to Imperial Funds, the Governor-General in Council desires that the attention of Local Governments and Administrations may be invited to Para. 18 of Public Works Department Circular No. 2, dated the 6th January, 1865, in which the advisability of relieving the State as much as possible from charges of this description is urged. His Excellency in Council hopes that Local Governments and Administrations will use their best endeavours to carry out the policy inculcated in the above-quoted Circular, which requires rather the transfer of repairs from Imperial to Local Funds, on every possible opportunity.

CIRCULAR No. 102.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *Public Works Department, to the* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the* 18*th October*, 1865.

As several plans and estimates of barracks have lately been submitted to the Government of India for the first time in a complete and elaborated form, and, as in almost every case considerable alterations have been ordered, rendering both plans and estimates useless, attention is directed to Circular No. 85 of 1864, in which it is clearly laid down that, "in order to prevent unnecessary waste of time and labour in the preparation of estimates, all plans of extensive Military Buildings, involving heavy estimates, shall in future be submitted in the first instance in the rough, for orders to the sanctioning authority, and that they shall invariably receive final approval before the details of the estimate are prepared."

CIRCULAR No. 103.—*Proceedings of the Governor-General of India in Council, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the* 19*th October*, 1865.

Space to be allowed to each Prisoner in Jails.

Read the following—

EXTRACT from a letter from the Secretary to Government of India, Home Department, to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah (*No.* 2623).—*Dated* 9*th October*, 1865.

PARA. 3.—The only point which I am desired to notice specially is the question of *space*. It was not the intention of Government to lay down 36 feet of superficial area as a *maximum*. The Government does not dispute the conclusion of the Prison Committee that it would be desirable to give a larger space, even up to 54 feet, when practicable. But, having regard to the great cost of providing that amount of accommodation throughout India, and also to the time that it must necessarily take to provide it even were the cost no obstacle, the Governor-General in Council acceded to the suggestion of the Inspector-General of Prisons in the North-Western Provinces, concurred in by the Government of those Provinces, that 36 feet should be considered sufficient as a *minimum superficial* area, provided that in no case the total cubic space per prisoner should be less than the minimum recommended by the Prison Committee, *viz.*, 648 feet. In Oudh and the Central Provinces, 40 superficial feet has been adopted as the average space per man, and this the Governor-General in Council considers an improvement upon 36 feet.

CIRCULAR No. 104.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 19th October,* 1865.

COPY of the following forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations for information and guidance, and to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, for information.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department (No. 2528).—Dated Simla, the 26th September, 1865.

READ a letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 668, dated 17th February, 1865, requesting that some definite rule may be laid down to regulate the allowances of ministerial and other Officers of Government, suspended from Office pending enquiry into their conduct and eventually restored; and to fix definitely the principle on which any period of such a suspension can be reckoned towards pension.

Read a Circular from the Financial Department, No. 962, dated 23rd June, 1865, calling on the Governments of Madras and Bombay to furnish information as to the practice in those Presidencies.

Read the replies from those Governments, Nos. 385 and 377, dated respectively 26th April and 8th August, 1865.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to pass the following Rules:—

1st.—Subsistence to an Uncovenanted Servant, who is suspended pending an enquiry into his conduct, should be limited before the result of the enquiry is known, to one-fourth of his salary, unless he be an European on pay exceeding Rs. 25, in which case the subsistence is to be allowed at one-fourth of salary, to an amount not less than Rs. 25 monthly.

2nd.—Should the Officer be reinstated, he may at the discretion of the Local Government, or of the Head of Department to whom the Local Government may delegate such authority, be allowed full salary if he shall have been fully acquitted, or a portion of his salary if the result of the enquiry should be censure or admonition; but where censure or admonition is awarded, the subsistence allowance during suspension must be so adjusted as not to involve additional charge.

3rd.—When the payment which the Local Government may adjudge for the period of suspension to an Officer who is reinstated involves additional expense, it must be separately provided for.

4th.—An Officer whose suspension is followed by dismissal, will not be allowed more than the subsistence which may be admissible to him under Rule I. for the period that he was suspended.

5th.—The time passed under suspension pending enquiry is taken into account as service towards pension in cases of reinstatement; where suspension has been adjudged as a penalty the period is disallowed.

CIRCULAR No. 106.—*Proceedings of the Governor-General of India in Council, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 23rd October,* 1865.

Expenditure for other Departments to be charged to Budget Grant.

Read—

Financial Department Resolution No. 2761, dated 14th October, 1865.

Read Extract from the Proceedings of Government, in the Public Works Department, No. 858A., dated the 26th September, 1865, forwarding for orders a proposition that expenditure incurred in one Department on account of another Department, shall be charged to the Budget grant of the former.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the proposition.

Read also—

Financial Department Memorandum, No. 2762, dated 14th October, 1865.

With reference to Financial Resolution No. 2761, dated this day, sanctioning the proposition made by the Public Works Department, that expenditure incurred in one Department on account of another Department shall be charged to the Budget grant of the former; the undersigned is desired to state that it is understood in the Financial Department that this rule will not materially affect the estimates of any Department, as transactions of unusual magnitude will be dealt with on their own merits and not under the rule referred to.

RESOLUTION.—In issuing this order to the Public Works Department, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council desires that it may be understood that this rule has been introduced as an extension of the principle now established in the Public Accounts; that charges shall be charged against the estimates of the Department which incurs them, and to prevent the inconvenience of expenditure being incurred in *this* Department on account of another Department, without Budget provision being made for it or without its being subjected to regular audit and supervision.

2. As expenditure of this kind is usually of only trifling amount, the rule will not materially affect the Budget estimates of any Department; transactions of unusual magnitude will be dealt with exceptionally on their own merits and not under the rule now laid down.

CIRCULAR No. 108.—*Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the 25th October,* 1865.

Proceedings of the Governor-General of India in Council, regarding mutual relations of Civil and Public Works Departments of Accounts with regard to Local Funds.

Read the following:—

No. 2580, dated 16th September, 1865.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Financial Department.

Resolution.—The Governor-General in Council has had under consideration the necessity of defining clearly the mutual relations of the Civil and Public Works Departments of Accounts, with regard to the estimates and accounts of the receipts and expenditure from Local Funds.

2. The receipts of Local Funds are for the most part realized in the Civil Department, and the accounts of these will be retained in the books of that Department. Accordingly the disbursements from those funds, including the expenditure incurred by Public Works Agency, must also continue to be debited to those funds in those books, notwithstanding that the expenditure incurred by Public Works Agency will be treated as a final charge in the Public Works Accounts.

3. The Annual Budget Estimates of Local Funds, which the Financial Department receives from the Provincial Accountants-General, should be those which the Local Governments have passed. In these estimates the Public Works expenditure to be incurred by Civil Officers and by Public Works Agency should be shown separately.

4. The Financial Department will communicate to the Public Works Department of the Government of India, in detail of Presidencies and Provinces, the Public Works expenditure from Local Funds, estimated to be incurred respectively by Civil Officers and through Public Works Agency.

5. The portion allotted for expenditure by Public Works Officers, will be added to the credit allowed to that Department for the Imperial Public Works Grant, and funds against that amalgamated credit will be supplied to the Public Works Department, without distinction being made between the money which is required for Imperial and that for Local purposes.

6. The Local Civil Officers will be responsible for keeping their expenditure from Local Funds within the portion of the Annual Estimate allotted to them by the Local Government, without trenching on the portion allotted to the Public Works Department.

7. Formal Letters of Credit from the Provincial Accountants-General in favor of Civil Officers, for their expenditure from Local Funds, similar to the Credit Orders in favor of the Public Works Department will not be required; but the Provincial Accountants-General will keep a Grant account for every Local Fund whose assets are divided, for expenditure between the Civil Officers and the Public Works Department, in order to keep the expenditure of the former within their allotment.

8. In this account the expenditure incurred by Civil Officers will be posted monthly, by that incurred by the Public Works Department will be adjusted only at the end of the year.

9. During the year the Local Controller of Public Works accounts will furnish quarterly to the Provincial Accountant-General, an extract from the Balance Sheet of that part of his Budget Register which relates to Local Funds; and the latter Officer will compare this with the aggregate amount standing in his Grant account at credit of the Public Works Department, to see that it and the similar aggregate of credits in favour of Civil Officers agree with the total allotment to them and to the Public Works Department.

10. At the end of the year the Controller of Public Works Accounts will furnish to the Provincial Accountant-General, an account in which the expenditure against the Public Works Allotment from Local Funds will be distributed in mere totals (*i. e.*, without detail under the major heads of Public Works Charges) to the several Local Funds concerned, in order that each fund may be debited with its share of the expenditure.

11. Subsidiary instructions regarding the accounts which should be opened in the books of the Provincial Accountant-General, for giving effect to these orders, will be issued by the Auditor-General of India.

ORDERED, that a copy of this Resolution be sent to the Public Works Department, the several Local Governments and Administrations, the Auditor General of India, the serveral Accountants-General, and to the Deputy Accountants-General in independent charge.

Also that a copy be sent to Mr. E. F. Harrison, on special duty at the Presidency.

RESOLUTION.—In circulating the above orders to the Public Works Department, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council desires to intimate that paragraphs 3 and 4 (regarding estimates for Financial Department) should not be understood to cancel existing orders in this Department for submission of Local Fund Budget Estimates.

The necessary subsidiary instructions for giving effect to the Resolution will be issued to the Accounts' Department by the Accountant-General, Public Works Department.

No. 1180M.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *to the* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Simla, the* 13*th October*, 1865.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your Memo. No. 1985A., dated 13th September, 1865, requesting a reconsideration of Standing Order No. 45 of 1865, as it deprives Military Authorities under the rank of Brigadier General of the power of sanctioning any work except in cases of emergency, and in reply to state that the portion of the order referred to was adopted after mature consideration, and was based on a recommendation made by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. It is not therefore considered desirable to re-open the question.

2. I am further to add, that it does not seem probable that any real inconvenience will result from the order in question, as by the Standing Order No. 44 of 1865, Executive Engineers are vested with power to sanction all *Repairs* up to Rs. 200 each, and urgent cases can be disposed of under Chapter IV., Section 1, Para. 16 of the Public Works Code.

Nos. 2405*A.*-2407*A.—Dated* 3*rd November*, 1865.

COPIES forwarded to Superintending Engineers 1st, 2nd and 3rd Circles for guidance.

CIRCULAR No. 115.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *to* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the* 1*st December*, 1865.

THE accompanying rules, prepared under the orders of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for the better Government of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers on the Unattached List, are forwarded to Local Governments and Administrations with the remark that the system of petty fining is not to be adopted, and that the rules are not intended to supersede the Public Works Code Regulations, but merely to indicate the general principles on which the Military authorities desire the Departmental Officers to act. Those principles should be adopted so far as they are consistent with the Code Rules and the usage of the Department.

Enclosure to Public Works Circular No. 115 *of* 1865.

Proceedings of a Committee assembled by order of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, dated Simla, 22*nd February*, 1865, *for the purpose of drawing up Rules for the better government of Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers on the Unattached List, in the Civil Departments of the Army.*

PRESIDENT:

BREVET-COLONEL C. F. CAMPBELL, 46*th Regiment.*

MEMBERS:

CAPTAIN D. WARD, R. E., *Executive Engineer, Lucknow.*
CAPTAIN W. LEES, 23*rd Fusiliers, Offg. Dy. Judge Advocate General, Oudh Dn.*

LUCKNOW, 25*th April*, 1865.

THE Committee having assembled pursuant to order, and having carefully considered the correspondence laid before it, together with the Assistant Adjutant General's letter No. 951E. of the 22nd February, proceed to answer the queries in the above letter according to order.

1*st Query.*—What punishments can be inflicted by Departmental Officers?

Answer.—The Committee is of opinion that all Officers above the subordinate rank should have the power of stopping Departmental pay to the extent of five days, and that

this stoppage of pay be the only punishment inflicted by Departmental Officers; but that in the event of riotous or insubordinate conduct, that any private soldier when in or near a station where there is a Detachment of European Troops, may be handed over to the Officer Commanding to be dealt with in accordance with the Queen's Regulations.

2nd Query.—How far misconduct should be allowed to proceed before a man is remanded to his Regiment?

Answer.—The Committee considers that every Departmental Head of a Circle should have the power of remanding any man to his Regiment, acting either on his personal knowledge, or the reports of his subordinates.

3rd Query.—The character of the crime which would render remand to the Regiment necessary, and which might be met by sending the offender to the nearest Military Station?

Answer.—The Committee is of opinion that remand to Regiments ought to be left to the discretion of the Heads of Circles, and that the only cases when offenders should be sent to Military Stations are, when under sentence of Court Martial or as mentioned in answer to query No. 1.

The Committee has drawn up rules and regulations for the use of Officers in command of Soldiers on the Unattached List, which is marked A. and attached to these Proceedings.

There is also annexed a Defaulter's Sheet marked B., which the Committee recommends for general adoption.

With regard to Character Sheets, the Committee recommends that each Department should frame one applicable to the qualifications required by it.

General remarks.—The Committee in recommending fines as the only punishment in the hands of Officers, has been guided by the consideration that in the majority of cases it would be found difficult, if not impossible, to enforce other punishments.

In the Public Works Department especially, numbers of men are in isolated situations, where it would be impossible to carry out the punishments laid down in the Queen's Regulations.

In cases also where Military subordinates are serving under Civilians, it appears to the Committee that stoppage of Departmental pay is the only legal punishment that could be inflicted.

T. WILLIAMS, *Major-General,*
Comdg. Oudh Divn. of the Army.

A.

1. On the commission of an offence, the offender shall be placed under suspension, and so remain until his case be disposed of.

2. In the awarding of punishments Officers should be guided by the offender's previous character, as well as by the circumstances of the case.

3. "In all first offences not of an aggravated character, mild reproof and admonition are to be tried, and punishment is not to be resorted to until a repetition of the offence shall have shown that the milder "treatment has not been productive of the desired effect."

Q. R. page 120, para. 11.

4. In all offences of so grave a nature as to necessitate the removal of the offender to his corps, it is advisable that the offender should, if possible, be tried by a Court Martial before remand.

5. When an offender from the frequency of his offences (not cognizable by Courts Martial) is deemed incorrigible, a special report should be made to the Head of the Departmental Circle, with a view to his being remanded to his Regiment.

6. When a Non-Commissioned Officer is remanded to his Corps under Rule 5, a full report of the case shall be made for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in order that His Excellency may, if he deem fit, exercise the power vested in him by the 139th Article of War.

7. All offences are to be investigated and witnesses examined in the presence of the offender by the senior Officer (Civil and Military) of the Department on the spot.

8. An offender should not be awarded punishment until the day following that on which his offence was committed.

9. Every case should, if practicable, be investigated and disposed of within 48 hours of the offence being committed, unless it be preparatory to a Court Martial, or the case be submitted to higher authority.

10. Care should be taken when an offender has been drunk, that his case be not investigated until he is perfectly sober.

11. When several of a Department are serving in the same place or station, the chain of responsibility and discipline should be preserved according to Departmental rank, and an offender should always, when practicable, be brought up for investigation of his case in charge of a Departmental senior.

12. In addition to any fine or punishment awarded, an offender shall forfeit his Departmental pay whilst under suspension and absent from his duties.

13. Every Officer with power to award punishment shall be in possession of the Defaulter's Sheets of the men under his immediate command. All entries in these sheets are to be made in his hand-writing, and a copy of the entries forwarded monthly to the Head of the Departmental Circle for record in the Circle Defaulter's Book.

14. When a Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier is transferred from one station or branch to another, his Defaulter's Sheet shall be forwarded by post to the Officer under whose command he is to serve.

15. No entry in a Departmental Defaulter's Book in any way affects a Soldier's claim to good conduct pay.

16. Every Officer should be in possession of a copy of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War for his guidance, in cases of an aggravated nature cognizable by Courts Martial.

17. Trivial neglects and carelessness should not be made the subject of fines and entered in the Defaulter's Book. They more properly belong to the Character Book.

(Signed) C. F. CAMPBELL, *Colonel,*
46th Regt.—President.

" W. LEES, *Captain,*
Offg. Depy. Judge Advocate General.

" D. WARD, *Capt., Royal Engineers,*
Executive Engineer.

B.

No. 351.—*Private* JOHN GRAVES *enlisted* 1*st July*, 1860,—*joined Public Works Department*, 1*st February*, 1863,—*promoted*——————

PLACE.	DATE.	OFFENCE.	BY WHOM REPORTED.	PUNISHMENT.	BY WHOM ORDERED.	REMARKS.
Seetapore...	1st June, 1863	Drunk in his Office at 4 o'clock P. M.	Sergeant Jones ...	Admonished, ...	Lieutenant Smith.	Remanded to his corps.
Ditto ...	2nd October, 1863	Drunk in his quarters at 10 o'clock A. M.	Ditto ...	3 days' pay stopped, ...	Ditto.	
Lucknow ...	1st December, 1863	Insolence to his Superior Officer ...	Sergeant Marsh ...	168 hours' imprisonment, H. L.	Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, Commanding 50th Regiment.	
Ditto ...	1st January, 1864	Drunk at 5 o'clock P. M., and habitual drunkenness.	Ditto ...	Deprived 1*d.* a day for 365 days—42 days' imprisonment, H. L.	District Court Martial.	
Ditto ...	1st „ 1865	Neglect of duty in not inspecting daily a wall in No. 10 Barracks, Royal Artillery Lines, supposed to be in a dangerous condition, as ordered.	Asst. Engr. Jones, Overseer Jackson.	5 days' pay stopped, ...	Captain Smith.	
Fyzabad ...	2nd February, 1865	Absenting himself from his station without leave, and not returning until 4 A. M.	Supervisor Williams, Overseer Jackson.	Ditto ditto,	Ditto.	

(Signed) W. LEES, *Captain*,
Offg. Depy. Judge Advocate Genl.

(Signed) D. WARD, *Captain, R. E.*,
Executive Engineer.

(Signed) C. F. CAMPBELL, *Colonel*,
46th Regt.—President.

CIRCULAR No. 117.—*From* SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, *to* OFFICIATING SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, *North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.—Dated Fort William, the* 11*th December*, 1865.

SIR,—In continuation of Public Works Department Circular Resolution No. 103, dated 10th October, 1862, regarding repairs to Barrack buildings and furniture, in which is also given a Schedule of Barrack fixtures, I am directed to state for information and guidance, that all gas-fittings, including pipes, lanterns and burners, should be classed as fixtures, and their repairs should accordingly be carried out by the Public Works Department.

EXTRACT from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, in the Public Works Department.

Letter No. 1798E., dated 22nd November, 1865, from Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department, to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1314A., dated 18th July, 1865, submitting for decision the question whether an Officer who himself travels on duty by rail, but sends his tents and heavy baggage by daily marches to meet him, is entitled both to mileage for the railway journey and daily marching allowance for the time his tents were on the road.

2. The Governor-General in Council is of opinion that in cases of Officers travelling on duty by rail within their own Divisions or Circles, daily marching allowance should be admitted in addition to the usual mileage rate whenever their tents must be sent by carts, but that when a railway is available, that, as the cheapest mode of conveyance, should be adopted, and for this provision is made by Standing Order No. 63 of 1864.

3. A somewhat similar case has also been brought to notice by the Accountant-General, Public Works Department. Mr. Brind, Executive Engineer, Futtehgurh Branch Ganges Canal, on transfer from Allygurh to Meerut, charged in addition to mileage for himself, daily marching allowance for the time occupied in sending his baggage by the road. This charge was admitted by Government, North-Western Provinces, under Rule V., Section 3, Chapter XV. of Code, which allows mileage in addition to daily allowance when an officer makes a dâk journey leaving his camp standing.

4. The case, however, is not strictly analogous. No allowance beyond the mileage rate has heretofore been allowed in cases of transfers from one division to another. And this limitation the Governor-General in Council considers it proper to maintain.

Nos. 2672A.—2676A.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

Camp Banda, the 12*th December*, 1865.

ORDERED, that the foregoing be forwarded to Departmental Officers, for information and guidance.

BENGAL SECRETARIAT LIBRARY.